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TABLE I.

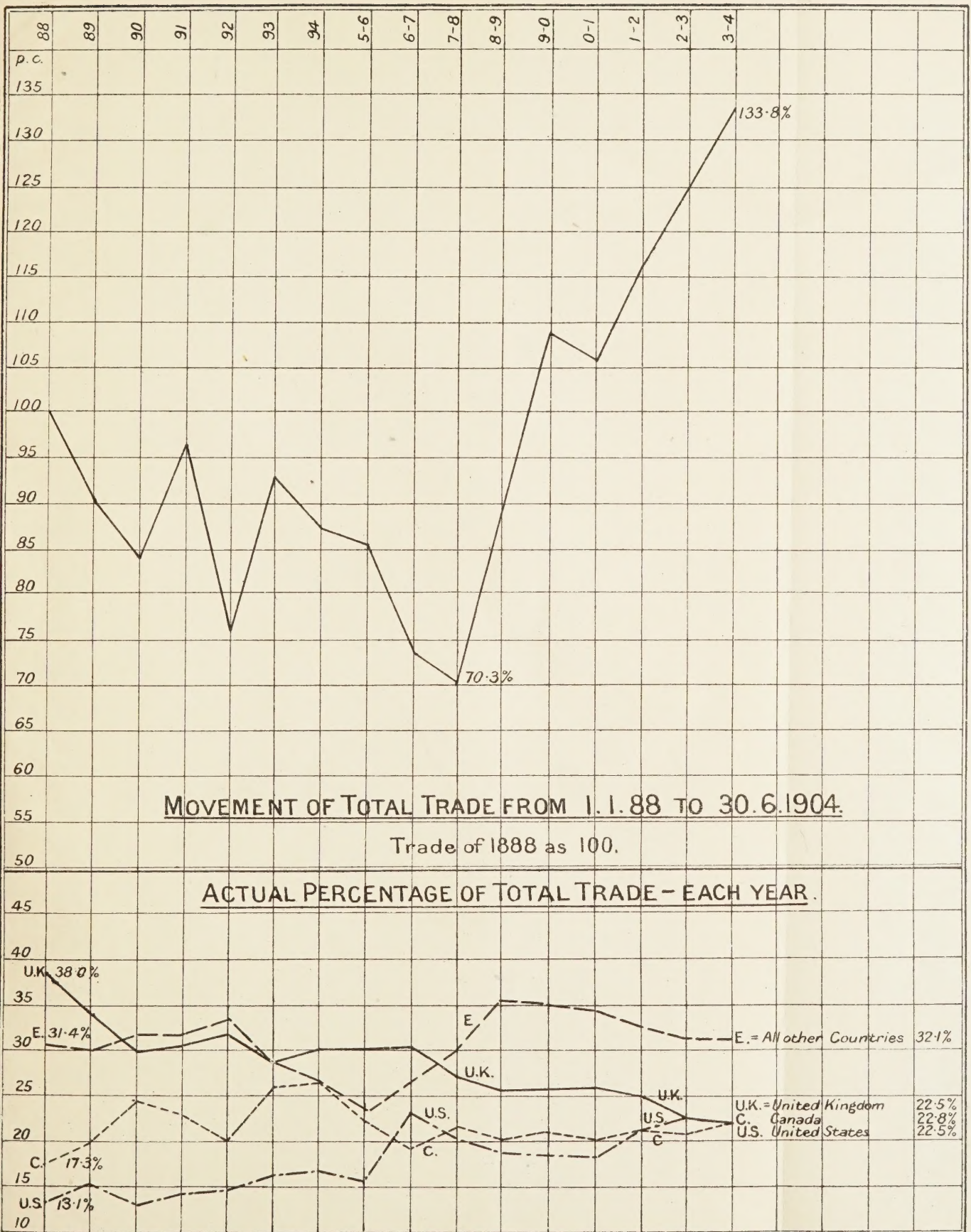


TABLE I.

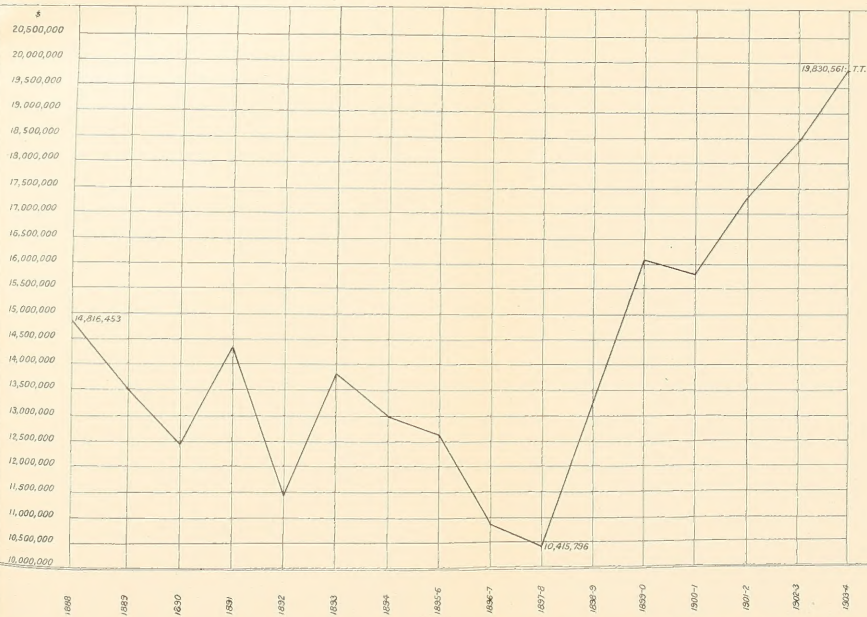
TOTAL TRADE, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND FROM 1ST JANUARY 1888 TO 30TH JUNE 1904, EXPRESSED IN DOLLARS.

TABLE I.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND; AND TOTAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE FROM 1ST JANUARY 1888 TO 30TH JUNE 1904, EXPRESSED IN DOLLARS.

T.I. = Total Imports TE = Total Exports UK = Total Trade United Kingdom Ca = Total Trade Canada US = Total Trade United States E = Total Trade with all other Countries

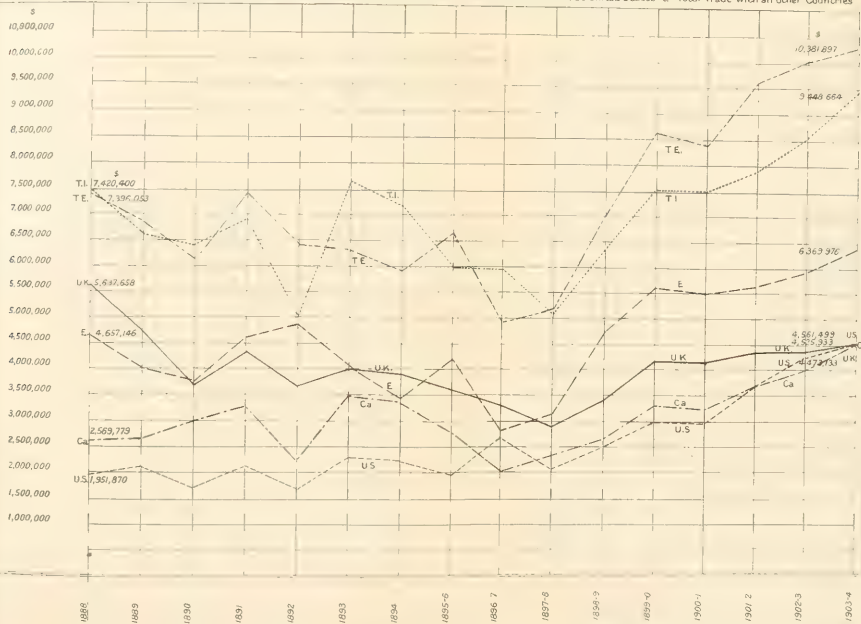




TABLE III

IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS ENDING JUNE 1904, EXPRESSED IN VALUE.

U.K.=United Kingdom, C=Canada, U.S.=United States, and E=Elsewhere.

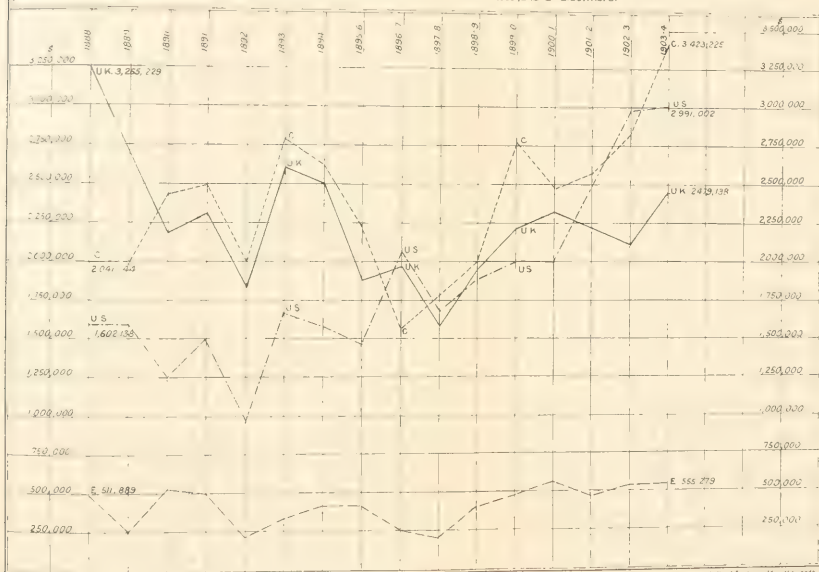


TABLE III.

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS FROM 1888 TILL JUNE 1904
EXPRESSED IN VALUE.



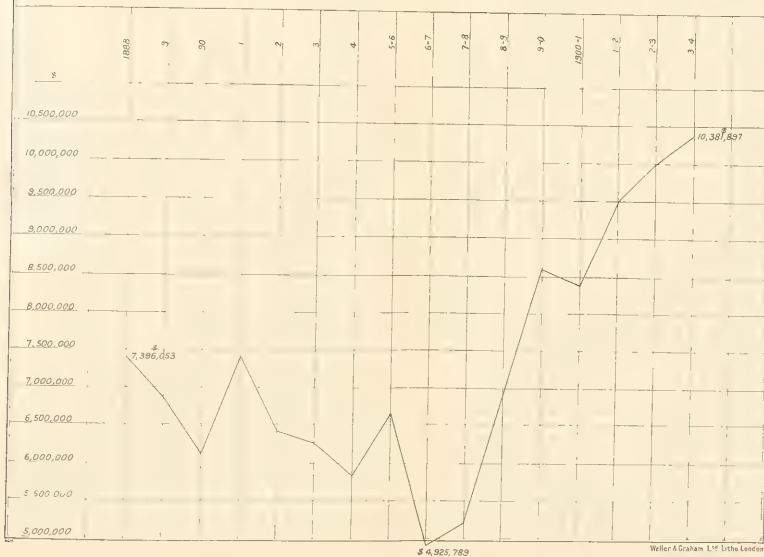
TABLE V.

EXPORTS, IN VALUE, FROM 1888 TO JUNE 1904.

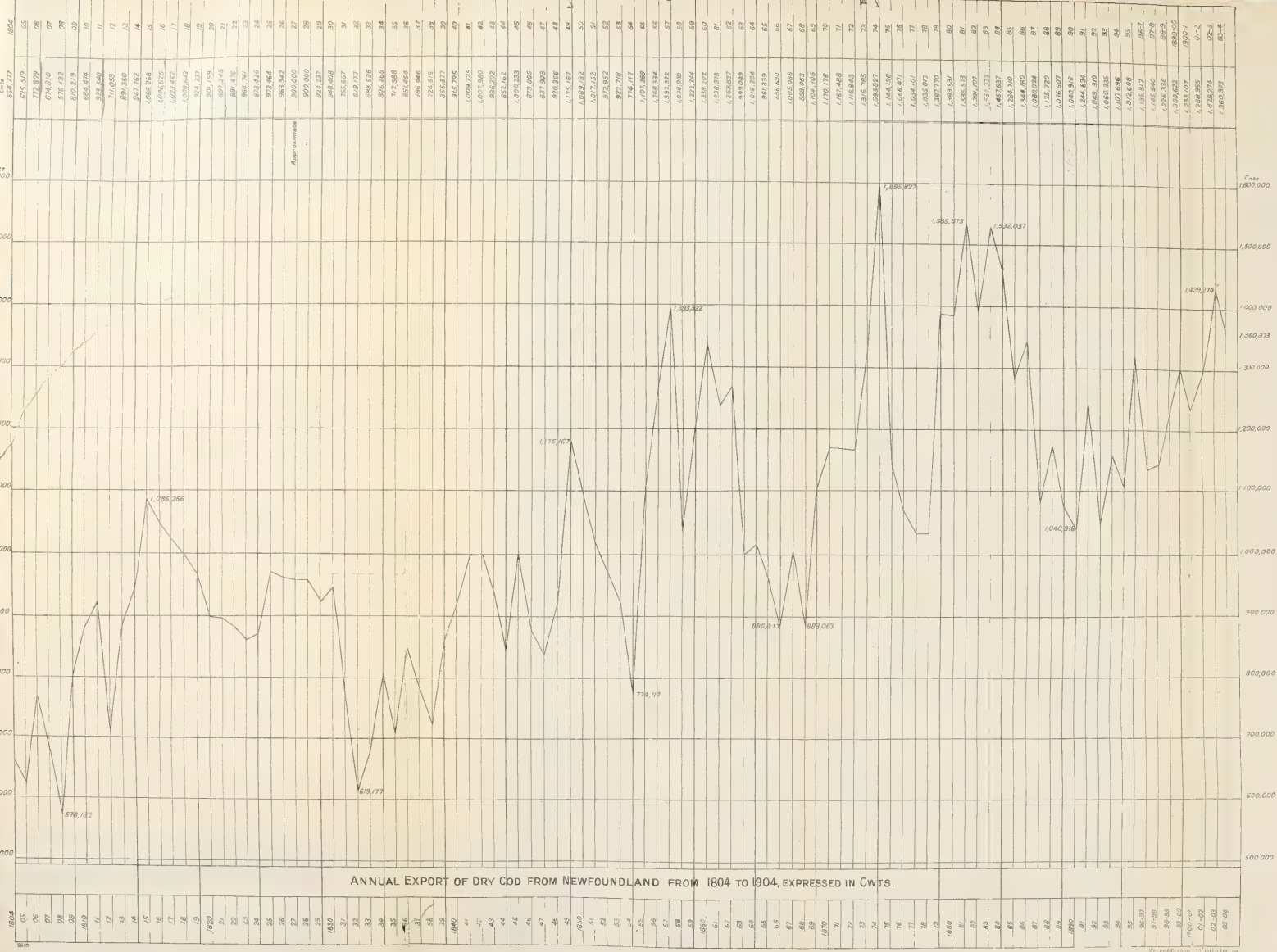
U.K. = To the United Kingdom. Can = To Canada. U.S. = To United States. E = To all other Countries.



TABLE V.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND, EXPRESSED IN VALUE, FROM 1888 TILL 30TH JUNE 1904

ANNUAL EXPORT OF DRY COD FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FROM 1804 TO 1904, EXPRESSED IN CWTs.



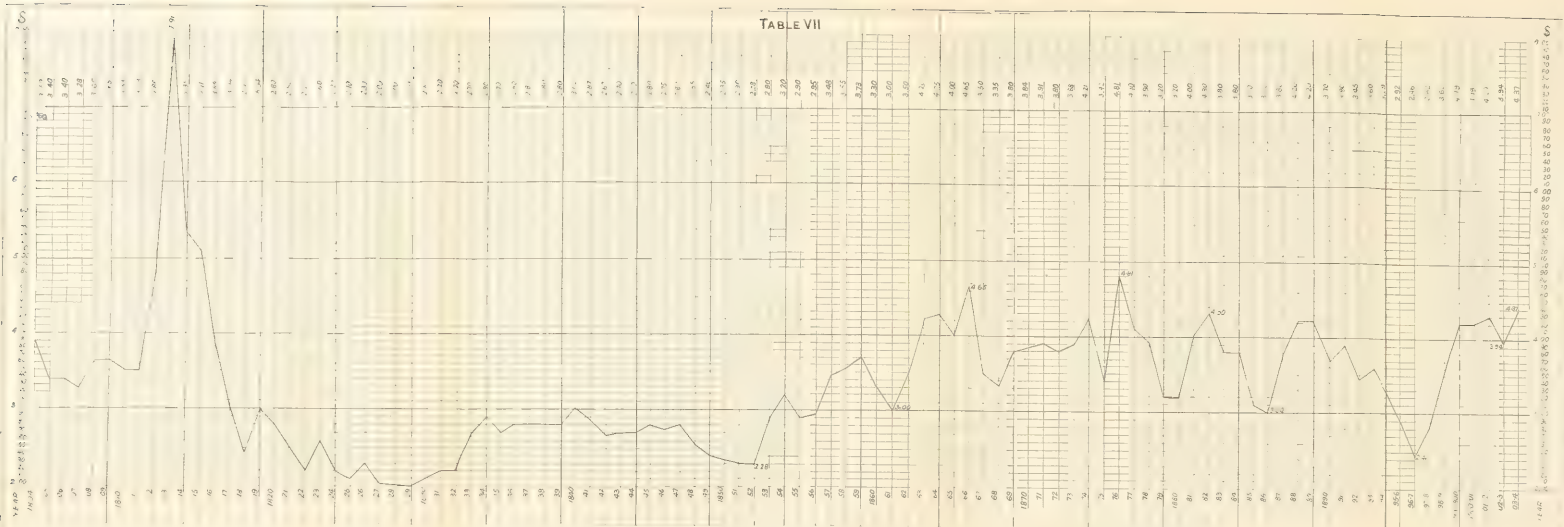
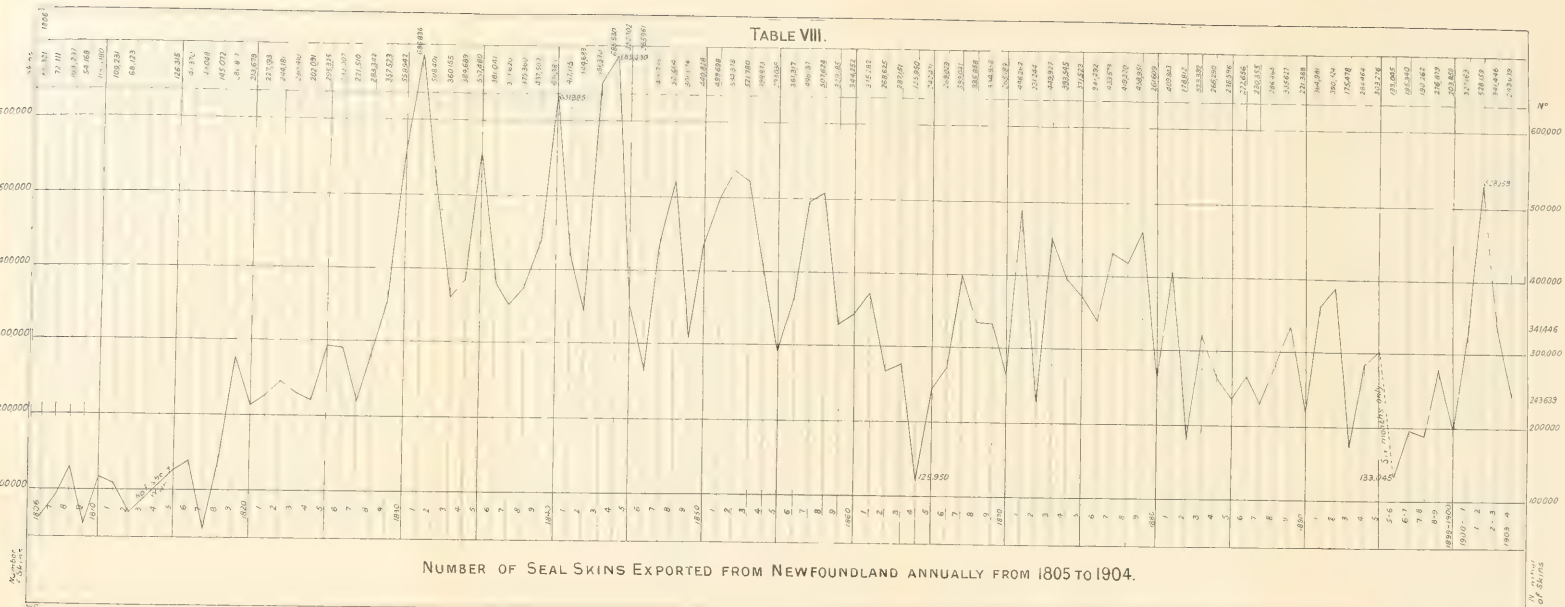


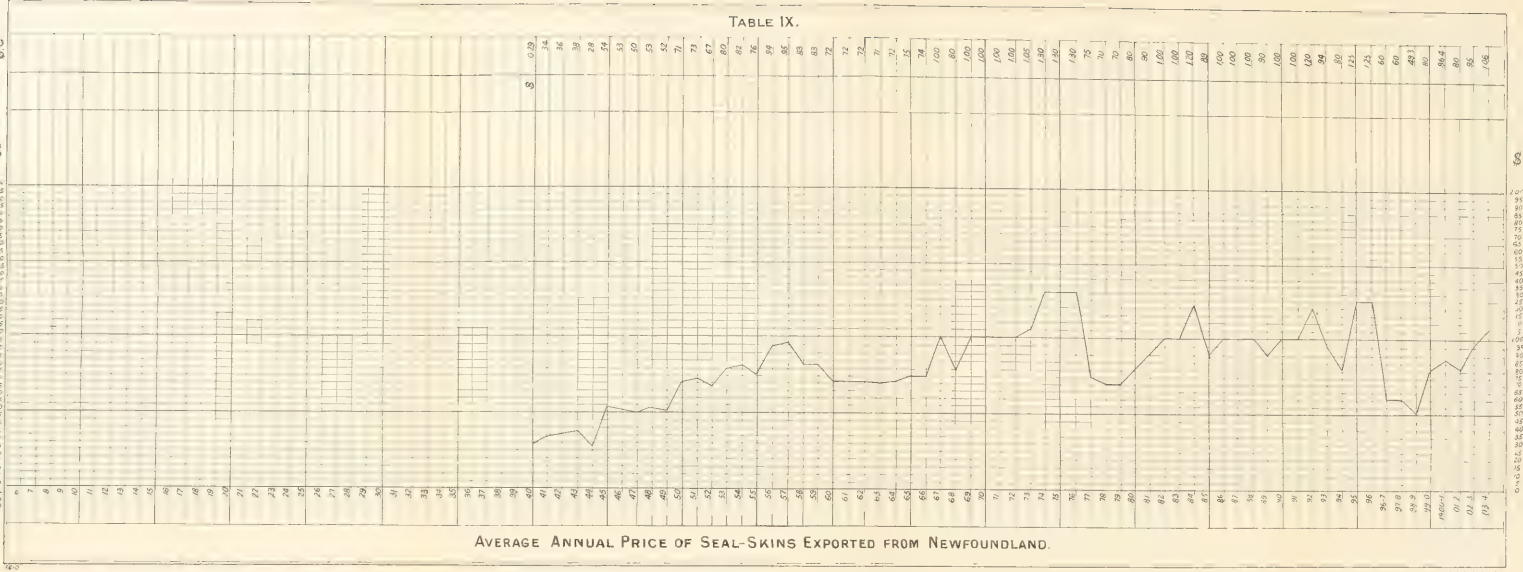
TABLE VII

MEAN ANNUAL PRICE OF DRY CODFISH, EXPORTED FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1804 TO 1904





NUMBER OF SEAL SKINS EXPORTED FROM NEWFOUNDLAND ANNUALLY FROM 1805 TO 1904.



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Newfoundland. Governor, 1904-1905
Wm. MacGregor

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

REPORT ON THE FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor Sir WM. MacGREGOR to MR. LYTTELTON,
Government House, St. John's, January 31st, 1905.

SIR,—

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a report I have prepared on the foreign trade and commerce of this Colony. I regret that neither the report nor the tables accompanying it can be said to be as full and precise as one would wish them to be. I should say frankly that this is not due to inattention on my part, nor to unwillingness on the part of officers to furnish me with information, but it is to be attributed to the fragmentary nature of the statistics available. I understand that a great many of the records of the Colony were lost through the several destructive fires that have devastated St. John's. This seriously affects all statistics of early dates.

Up to the present time the Blue Books for the last three fiscal years, from 1901-02 to 1903-04, have not yet been published.

I have re-cast all the trade returns contained in those records, and have tried to put the whole into such form as may give you a fair idea as to the state of the trade of Newfoundland up to last June. In this report the finances of the Colony are not specially dealt with. I hope to now give attention to that subject and to submit in due course a report thereon.

2. It will be observed from the report that this Colony has for the last five years enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. But the lesson of greatest importance to be learned from Table IV., which shows the movements of the total exports for each of the last sixteen years, is that the fluctuations in the income of the Colony are so great as to demand that in ordinary prudence some provision should be made in years of plenty to meet bad seasons. This is not the place to discuss this point in detail. But it may be observed that the remark applies with equal force to both public and private incomes. For example, so recently as 1896-97, exports amounted to only \$4,925,789; while last year they realised \$10,381,897. This fact would seem to indicate that all possible facilities should be given to the public to lay past savings in prosperous seasons, while concurrently the Government added at such times to a substantial revenue reserve fund. Such precautions would be necessary under any circumstances in the face of such perturbations of income as are demonstrated in this report, but they are doubly necessary in a community that is dependent on other countries for its food, its clothing, and its fuel.

3. The resources from which the sum total of the exports is made up are fully shown in the report; but it may be mentioned here that they in the main consist of the proceeds of the exports of dry cod, of minerals, and of the seal and whale fisheries, and that about four-fifths come from the fisheries.

4. From the two graphic Tables, VI. and VII., you will see at a glance the great variations, both in quantity and in price, of dry cod, the principal co-efficient in the sum of the exports. I have been able to carry these two tables back for a period of one hundred years, which forms a record of great interest. It may be mentioned here that in 1894 the export of dry cod was only 1,107,696 cwts. ; and in 1902-03 it was 1,429,274 cwts., which was an advance of 29 per cent. on the former. In 1896-7 the average price a hundredweight was \$2.48 ; in 1903-04 it was \$4.37, a difference of 76.2 per cent.

The clear upward tendency, especially of the poor seasons, is certainly satisfactory in the case of the dry cod export. It would seem to indicate that there is no falling off in the numbers of this fish that frequent these seas.

Very little has been done to increase the production of the fisheries by artificial means, or to standardise exports. The Ministers of the Colony recognise the desirability of employing an experienced Inspector of Fisheries, possessed of the necessary scientific knowledge required to deal with such questions as cod-traps, hatcheries, &c. ; and I understand that steps have been taken to secure the services of such an officer. There can be no doubt that very much could be done here by improving the methods of curing fish, and by introducing new modes of preparing them for export ; while at the same time the quantity obtainable could in several branches be much increased.

From Table VIII. you will readily see the great fluctuations that take place in export of seal skins. This interesting record it has been possible to carry back for one hundred years. The tendency is in this case contrary to that of the export of dry cod. On the whole it has, since 1830, been downwards. A glance at Table VIII. is sufficient to indicate what an important element chance is in this industry. Like many other questions of much interest and importance that present themselves in this report, this subject is well worthy of the consideration of a skilled inspector.

6. It will be found from the annual report that the export of minerals has kept about the same in value the last few years. As might be expected, there has so far been no systematic geological survey of this Colony. It is certain, however, that both this island and the Labrador coast contain many varied mineral resources. It would appear that the geological strata have been in places much disturbed, and that it is therefore sometimes not easy to show that any given stratum bearing minerals will be continuous. Such questions can be studied effectively only by competent and experienced field geologists.

7. It is greatly to be regretted that both as regards fish and minerals, British capital is not further employed in this Colony, whereas far as one can judge, it could be profitably invested. This question is one of the most interesting and important of those that are raised by this report. It would surely be well worth considering how the attention of British capitalists could be drawn to the undeveloped resources of this Colony. I am informed by my Ministers that some efforts have been made in previous years in this direction, but that the results have

not been encouraging. The tables attached to this report indicate clearly in graphic form how the trade of the Colony is being lost to the United Kingdom, and is passing to Canada and the United States. The best remedy for this, probably the only one, would be that British capitalists should take a much greater share in the development of this Colony than is the case at present.

8. I would respectfully direct your attention to Table IV. of this report, which shows how completely this Colony is dependent on other countries for its food. It does not seem probable that there is any other country of equal size and importance that has to import from abroad practically the great mass of the necessaries of life. How far it may be possible to remedy this highly unsatisfactory state of matters, I am not in a position to form an opinion at present, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the soil and climate to be able to say what better farming and grazing could do for this Colony. But it seems certain that excellent potatoes, cabbages and other products are grown here, and that such cultivation could be greatly extended. That the cereals can be successfully cultivated on a large scale is, it appears, open to some doubt. It has to be remembered that the population, speaking generally, is not agricultural but piscatorial. This would seem to point towards the introduction of agricultural immigrants, on such encouraging terms in the form of free grants of land, and advances in money, as are given in Australia or Canada. This, of course, assumes that soil and climate are not unsuitable to such industries.

It will be observed that flour, and not wheat, is imported here. This seems strange at a place like St. John's, where there is water power close at hand ; and in a country where the bye-products of the wheat mill would be so useful as food for cattle and horses, forage for which is so largely imported at present. Both flour and wheat are exempt from duty. It appears there is no flour mill in the Colony.

9. The total trade of the Colony for the year 1903-4 amounted per head of the population to \$88.135 (£18 1s. 10d.), exports to \$46.141 (£9 9s. 7½d.), imports to \$41.994 (£8 12s. 2½d.) These figures must be considered to be in the aggregate comparatively satisfactory. As might be expected in a community that subsists on so few staple exports, and these of a nature so liable to market perturbations, and so exposed to the varying element of chance that seems to be so largely inseparable from fishing industries, the results of labour are liable to be comparatively unevenly divided. As is the case with placer miners, for example, one constantly hears that a number of fishermen have done extremely well, while others on the same ground have got very little. One would think on looking at the fact that the exports amount to \$46.14 a head of the population that the inequalities of the incomes of producers of given districts could by combination be more equalised than seems to be the case at present, and that without laming individual effort.

There can be no doubt that the exports of the Colony will be largely increased by the use of cold storage ; by improved methods of curing fish ; by seeking for

new, and extending present markets, and carefully studying their requirements ; and by applying to the fisheries generally, and to the working of minerals, the powerful aids of modern science.

I think you will agree with me that on the whole this report points to a prosperous future for Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,
WM. MACGREGOR.

Enclosure.

REPORT on the Trade and Commerce of Newfoundland for the two years ending respectively 30th June, 1903, and 30th June, 1904.

In writing this report I have been able, through the courtesy of the Hon. E. M. Jackman, to make use of the tables of imports and exports for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04, now in the hands of the printer.

The Newfoundland Customs returns are prepared more with a view to show from what sources the revenue of the Colony is obtained than to give complete and precise information with regard to the details of the foreign trade of the country. This is made clear from the one fact alone that imports to the value of \$140,902 in 1902-03, and of \$166,910 in 1903-04, are left as unspecified, and are entered in the returns under the name of the importer, with the value, and the country from which imported, but without any clue as to what the articles imported really were. To this extent, therefore, the classified lists of imports given in this report are incomplete, and they cannot be completed, because full and specific entries were not passed for those goods, all of which were admitted free under the existing tariff.

The details of these unspecified imports will be found in Table II., as far as they are obtainable, for the two years in question.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TRADE OF THE COLONY.

In examining the variations of the total trade of the Colony over a series of consecutive years, it has not been found practicable to go back beyond the year 1888. From that date the record has been brought up in Table I. to the 30th of June, 1904. It will be observed that the fiscal year was synchronous with the calendar year up to the end of 1894, from which time onwards the fiscal year has ended with June in each year. In table I. there is thus an omission from the figures of the first six months of 1895.

A very superficial glance at the Customs returns of this Colony shows one that imports and exports naturally arrange themselves into four groups, trade to the United Kingdom, to Canada, to the United States, and to Elsewhere.

This arrangement has been followed in this report, and in the different tables prepared for it.

In Table I. the trade of the Colony on the plan above indicated, is shown for a period of 16 years, a lapse of time that is sufficiently long to give trustworthy indications as to the natural trend of trade.

The first point that presents itself on an examination of that table is the strongly marked rise and fall that take place in the value of the total trade of the Colony. To illustrate this it will be sufficient to contrast the total trade of the three following years, thus :—

1888.	Total trade,	\$14,816,453	100.0 per cent.
1897-98.	“ “	10,415,796	70.3 “
1903-04.	“ “	19,830,561	133.8 “

The figure that was reached in 1888 was not attained again till 1899-1900. From the latter date till now the increase in the value of the total trade has been so progressive and important that at the present time the total trade of the Colony with other countries amounts in round numbers to \$20,000,000, or to £4,000,000. This on the basis of the total foreign trade of 1903-04 gives per head of the population of 225,000 souls the sum of \$88.135, which at the statutory rate of conversion (£1 = \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$) is equal to £18 1s. 10d.

The actual figures for 1903-04 were \$9,448,664 (£1,941,772), imports ; and \$10,381,897 (£2,133,558), exports ; the exact total being \$19,830,561 (£4,075,331).

The fluctuations in the foreign trade of Newfoundland are so considerable that comparison of one year with another might in some cases be seriously misleading. A truer and safer estimate may be arrived at by comparing the first five years of the series, 1888-1892, with the last five years, ending with June, 1904.

If this is done with regard to the trade between the Colony and the United Kingdom, it will be found that there has been an absolute decrease of 2.35 per cent. in that branch of the Colony's trade.

If the reports from the United Kingdom during the first quinquennial period are compared with those of the last one, it will be found that there is an absolute decrease of 7.18 per cent.

A similar comparison of the exports to the United Kingdom, however, shows an absolute increase of 3.8 per cent.

If, in the same way, the total trade of the Colony for the first five years is compared with that of the last five years, then it is found that there is an absolute increase of 31.87 per cent.

The distribution of the total trade of the Colony, imports and exports, was on the mean of the two quinquennial periods as shown below :—

	1888-1892.	1899-1903, 1903-1904.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	33.1	24.5
Canada	20.5	21.3
United States.....	14.5	21.1
Elsewhere	31.8	33.1
	100.0	100.0

The above comparison indicates that the trade of this country is slowly but surely leaving the United Kingdom. This would seem to be demonstrated in a much more pronounced manner by comparing the figures of the first and last years of the series available thus :—

Comparison of the total trade of 1888 and 1903-4.

	1888.	1903-04.	Increase.	Per Cent.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	\$5,637,658	\$4,473,133			\$1,164,525	20.7
Canada	2,569,779	4,525,933	\$1,956,154	76.1		
United States.....	1,951,870	4,461,519	2,509,649	128.5		
Elsewhere	4,657,146	6,369,976	1,712,830	36.7		

According to these figures the trade with the United Kingdom has lost in volume about one-fifth in sixteen years ; but this absolute decrease is much less than the relative loss compared to trade with other countries. In 1888 the trade with the United Kingdom was 38.0 per cent. of the whole, as against 17.3 per cent. with Canada, 13.1 per cent. with the United States, and 31.4 per cent. with all other countries ; while in 1903-04 the trade with the United Kingdom represented only 22.5 per cent. of the whole, against 22.8 per cent. with Canada, 22.5 with the United States, and 32.1 with all other places.

It will be observed from Table I. that the present state of the Colony's trade as regards the yearly balance is greatly better than it was a few years ago. During the nine years, 1888 to 1896-7, the value of imports exceeded that of exports by \$1,110,950, the imports exceeding the exports in five years out of the nine.

During the last five years exports have exceeded imports as follows :—

EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

Year.	Amount.
1899-1900	\$1,130,429
1900-1901	883,475
1901-1902	1,715,839
1902-1903	1,496,560
1903-1904	933,253

The balance left in favour of the Colony on these five years is \$6,159,556, or an average of \$1,231,911 a year.

The fluctuations that occur in regard to exports are considerably greater than in the case of imports. The difference between the lowest value of exports, that of 1896-97, \$4,925,789, and the highest exports, those of 1903-4, \$10,381,897, is \$5,456,108 ; the difference between the lowest imports, those of 1892, \$5,012,877, and the highest imports, those of 1903-4, \$9,448,664, is \$4,435,787.

IMPORTS.

A complete list of the imports according to value and place of origin is given in Table III. for the two years ending with June, 1903, 1904. The increase in the value of the imports for the last three years has been progressive and important, the advances made having been :—

Year.	Amount.
In 1901-02.....	\$360,182
In 1902-03.....	643,259
In 1903-04.....	968,720

Assuming the total population of the Colony to be 225,000, the imports a head of population were \$41,994, say \$42, in the year 1903-04, equal to £8 12s. 2½d.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago the imports from the United Kingdom were nearly fifty per cent. greater than from Canada, and nearly twice as great as from the United States. Now the position with regard to Canada is reversed ; and imports from the United States are considerably greater than from the United Kingdom.

The value of imports into this Colony for the last two years has been proportionately as follows :—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS ACCORDING TO VALUE.

From.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	26.23	25.15
Canada.....	36.22	33.84
United States.....	31.64	34.44
Elsewhere.....	5.87	6.43

The totals of the imports into the Colony are remarkable on account of the wide margin within which they have varied. Taking those for 1888, \$7,420,400, as the starting point, it is found that practically the same value was imported in 1893, and in the year 1899-1900. All the nine intervening years show lower im-

portations. It is only during the last three years that imports have shown a steady, progressive and substantial increase.

The serious nature of the fluctuations that occur from year to year may be seen at a glance from the figures of the following six years, which present the greatest variations that occurred during the last sixteen years.

Year.	Imports, in value	Per Cent.
1888.....	\$7,420,400	100.0
1892.....	5,012,877	67.5
1897-1898.....	5,188,863	69.9
1901-1902.....	7,836,685	105.6
1902-1903.....	8,479,944	114.2
1903-1904.....	9,448,664	127.3

The distribution of the import trade during the first and last years of the series under review has been :—

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Per Cent.	Canada.	Per Cent.	United States.	Per Cent.	Elsewhere	Per Cent.
1888	\$7,420,400	\$3,265,229	44.0	\$2,041,144	27.5	\$1,602,138	21.5	\$511,889	7.0
1903-4	9,448,664	2,479,138	26.2	3,423,225	36.2	2,991,002	31.6	555,279	5.8

These figures show clearly that as regards imports the United Kingdom has come from the first position to occupy the third, and that, too, a bad third. Canadian imports occupy the first place at present, and it will be noticed that imports from the Dominion now closely approximate what they were from the United Kingdom sixteen years ago. Canada has, therefore, more to do with the displacement of the United Kingdom in Newfoundland imports than the United States has.

Of all imports into this Colony those that may be designated as food form the most serious class. An inspection of Table IV. will show in detail of what these articles consisted during the two last years, when the cost to this country was, in 1902-03, \$3,815,875, or 45 per cent. of total imports; 1903-04, \$4,144,456, or 43 per cent. of total imports.

Of this comparatively great expenditure, which amounted in 1903-04 to \$18.42 per head of the population, the following may be termed

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Animals	\$129,797	\$162,559
Butter	117,360	116,352
Butterine	3,186	178,909
Cheese	29,149	36,682
Lard	52,288	4,283
Meats	724,961	679,136
Olein	177,499	121,876
Total	\$1,234,240	\$1,299,797

The following articles of food, that may be said to be of agricultural origin, were imported during the two last years :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Beans	\$14,076	\$18,911
Cabbage	4,532	7,459
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022
Fruit.....	82,703	101,696
Oatmeal	17,949	13,909
Pease	29,339	27,872
Potatoes	33,334	23,916
Turnips	2,505	2,388
Total	\$1,568,556	\$1,810,173

A cursory examination of these figures will show what an excellent market is open locally to enterprising farmers in both the agricultural and grazing industries.

From what precedes it will be seen that over three millions of dollars were expended last year on imports that may be called farm products required as human food in this Colony.

The expenditure on beverages offers a very striking contrast with the above, and would seem to show that if legitimate importations of this class are not largely supplemented by contraband, the population is a remarkably abstemious one. It has to be borne in mind that no spirits are distilled in the Colony ; and also that more than half the wine imported is re-exported. The exact figures were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Wine imported	\$38,470	\$28,295
Wine exported	23,268	12,620

Importations of beverages were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Aerated Waters.....	\$1,426	\$2,163
Ale	5,790	7,218
Spirits	50,016	57,206
Wine	38,470	28,295
Total	\$95,702	\$94,885

The spirit imports may be particularised thus :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Galls.	Galls.
Brandy.....	4,542	6,085
Whisky.....	19,862	20,134
Gin.....	1,929	4,033
Rum.....	43,561	49,654
Total.....	69,894	79,906

The mean importation of spirits in the two last years has been at the rate of one-third of a gallon for each inhabitant. It should be added that, in 1902-03, 66,041 gallons, and in 1903-04, 62,024 gallons of excise beer were produced in the Colony.

Of the food imports that could not be produced in the Colony, the following were the principal items in 1903-04 :—

Apples	\$42,836
Coffee	7,097
Cocoa.....	16,529
Groceries	120,163
Molasses	237,930
Rice.....	16,315
Sugar	108,450
Tea	184,450
Wine.....	28,295
	<u>\$762,065</u>

There is no probability that any agricultural development in the Colony will reduce the present expenditure on these articles.

It will be found from Table IV. that the origin of the total food imports was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902-03	7.8	39.4	39.7	12.9
1903-04	7.4	43.2	37.6	11.6

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were, in 1903-04, tea, \$85,594 ; groceries, \$50,322 ; fruit, 42,072 ; spirits, \$37,579 ; sugar, \$12,395 ; cocoa, \$14,306. Probably only about one-half of the seven and a-half per cent. of food products imported from the United Kingdom are of British origin.

Canada has a complete, or practically complete, monopoly of the supply of animals, beans, butter, cheese, pease, and potatoes. Of the greatest item, flour, Canada sends Newfoundland 69 per cent. of her total supply, while 31 per cent. comes from the United States.

The most important food products from elsewhere were, 1903-04, molasses from the British West Indies, \$218,846; sugar from Germany, \$52,262, about half of the whole supply; tea from Ceylon, \$35,894; and wines from the continent of Europe, \$22,855.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It has been shown above that in 1888 no less than 44 per cent. of the imports came from the United Kingdom, and that these imports have greatly fallen off both absolutely and relatively. It is now desirable to examine these figures more in detail. Unfortunately it appears to be impossible to obtain from the Blue Books of the Colony details of the imports of former years from the different countries. These records do not seem to exist prior to 1890-91. And the classification of imports followed at present extends back for too short a period to enable one to show precisely on what class of articles imports from the United Kingdom are falling off.

The largest imports from all countries in point of value were in 1903-04 :—

IMPORTS EXCEEDING \$100,000 IN VALUE.

Flour	\$1,614,022
Dry Goods... ..	864,932
Meats	678,941
Coal	512,355
Hardware	323,755
Leather and leatherware	303,586
Molasses	237,930
Small wares	213,640
Machinery	193,133
“ Readymades ”	188,700
Cranes and mining machinery	188,089
Tea	184,176
Hemp and yarn	181,063
Animals.....	162,364
Oats	142,387
Groceries	136,945
Corn	127,009
Olein	121,876
Butter	119,574
Sugar	108,450
Salt	105,406
Fruit	101,696
Kerosene.....	100,527

The value of no other class of imports exceeded \$100,000.

Of the above twenty-three categories of articles the United Kingdom cannot supply any considerable part of the following ten, namely :—

Flour, meats, molasses, animals, oats, corn, olein, butter, sugar, kerosene.

The United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States supplied the following proportions of the remaining twelve classes of imports in 1903-04 :—

	United Kingdom.		Canada.		United States.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hardware	48.2	46.0	19.1	16.4	31.0	33.2
Dry goods.....	79.5	77.5	8.6	7.1	11.6	14.8
Coal	18.8	24.4	77.4	66.8	3.5	8.6
Leather goods.....	4.0	5.6	58.4	52.5	37.4	41.7
Small wares.....	87.3	87.1	7.9	7.6	4.3	5.1
Machinery, Mining and other.....	8.7	9.9	31.1	27.9	59.0	61.3
Readymades.....	79.3	77.8	6.7	6.3	13.7	15.1
Tea	51.0	46.4	33.9	33.4	.....	(Elsewhere 19.6)
Hemp Yarn.....	64.8	77.7	31.4	.....	.....	20.9
Groceries.....	45.8	47.2	15.4	14.6	38.1	36.1
Salt	1.0	1.0	14.5	19.0	15.0	12.7
						(Elsewhere 67.2)
Fruit.....	43.3	41.3	8.6	10.1	35.5	38.8

As far as one can judge from the figures for the two last years, imports from the United Kingdom showed a greater advance than from any other country in hardware, dry goods, coal, small wares, readymades, hemp, yarn, and groceries.

Some 15,000 to 20,000 tons of anthracite coal is used here for heating purposes, mostly of a domestic character, and this has to be imported from the United States. The imports of English coal will in future probably depend largely on the supply required by the Imperial Navy. The tendency is to import the ordinary working coal for railway and similar use from Canada. The trade in leather and leatherware is lost to the United Kingdom, and is likely to be nearly evenly divided between Canada and the United States. Machinery it is clear is to be imported in future principally from the United States.

It seems strange that the United Kingdom should have so small a share in the salt trade. The sources of origin of this article were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Spain.	Portugal.	St. Pierre.	Italy.	Germany.
1902-03	\$ 1,265	\$ 17,148	\$ 17,775	\$ 69,390	\$ 6,207	\$ 4,348	\$ 1,897	\$ 100
1903-04	1,150	19,945	13,448	61,287	5,921	3,443	221	—

The import of fruit from the United States is increasing fast, and is now nearly equal to that from the United Kingdom. It should be pointed out that apples are not included in "fruit," and that six-sevenths of that import comes from Canada, the total for apples amounting to \$42,836 in 1903-04.

EXPORTS.

It was shown above that the fluctuations in the sum total of the imports are remarkably great. The figures below show that the alterations in the value of the gross exports are still greater. The years that present the greatest variations have been selected, as was done in the case of imports, but the two years of smallest exports are not the same as the two years of smallest imports :—

Year.	Exports, in Value.	Per cent.
	\$	
1888	7,396,053	100·0
1896-97.....	4,925,789	66·6
1897-98.....	5,226,933	70·6
1901-02.....	9,552,524	129·1
1902-03.....	9,976,504	134·9
1903-04.....	10,381,879	140·3

The exports of 1903-04, on the basis of a population of 225,000 inhabitants, amount per caput to \$46,141, equal to £9 9s. 7½d.

It is well worthy of remark that the combined totals of the exports of the two consecutive years 1896-97 and 1897-98 amounted to only \$10,152,722, something less than half the exports of the two consecutive years 1902-03 and 1903-04, namely, \$20,358,401. The interval separating these extremes is only three years.

The distribution of the export trade in 1888 and 1903-4 may be represented thus :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1888	32·1	7·1	4·7	56·1
1903-04.....	19·2	10·6	14·2	56·0

This indicates that the exports are being diverted from the United Kingdom to Canada and the United States, especially to the latter ; but that, in the mean, they remain remarkably steady to other places,

The total value of the exports of Newfoundland for the two last years may be thus classified : —

	1902-03	Per Cent. of whole.	1903-04	Per cent. of whole
	\$		\$	
Products of the Fisheries	7,807,971	78.2	8,275,859	79.7
Products in Furs and Skins.....	431,244	4.3	328,567	3.2
Products of Mines.....	1,299,058	13.0	1,288,565	12.4
Products of the Forests.....	264,116	2.6	320,619	3.0
All other articles.....	174,119	1.7	168,287	1.6
Totals.....	9,976,504	100	10,381,897	100

The class "All other articles" is made up mainly of articles that are re-exported and are not products of the Colony. As the amount is moreover practically insignificant, it may be omitted from further consideration.

FOREST PRODUCE.

The chief articles of this class are lumber, of which there was an export of \$232,176 in 1902-03 ; and of \$270,332, in 1903-04, to the United Kingdom. The next largest export was to Belgium, in each year \$15,500 and \$17,300 respectively. In the latter year there was an export of \$16,338 to the United States. There was a shipment of pit props to the United Kingdom in 1902-3 to the value of \$7,888, but this was not repeated in 1903-04.

FURS AND SKINS.

The value of furs exported in 1902-03 was \$89,949, of which \$47,637 to the United Kingdom, \$29,689 to Canada, and \$12,463 to the United States ; against \$44,309, \$16,003, and \$9,007, respectively, in 1903-04.

Almost the entire export of skins consists of seal skins, the value of which was \$325,137 in 1902-03, and \$258,987 in 1903-04. Seal skins, therefore, constitute a somewhat important article of export. It is hardly necessary to point out that the seal fishery is as liable to fluctuations as is any other form of the chase or of sea fishery. To prove this it is only necessary to mention here that in 1897-98 the value of the seal skins exported was only \$129,840, and that 48 sealers were frozen to death on the icepans. In 1896-97 the number of seal skins was 195,340, the value \$117,204 ; against 528,150 skins, valued at \$420,869, in 1901-02. In other words the value of seal skins exported in 1901-02 was, in round figures, more than three and a half times as great as was the value exported in 1896-97.

The value of the seal fishery for the last fifteen years has been as follows :—

Year.	Skins.	Oil.	Total.	Per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	
1890	221,388	335,685	557,073	100
1891	364,981	415,826	780,807	140
1892	468,839	397,575	865,964	155·4
1893	116,702	205,240	321,942	56
1894	227,578	276,284	503,862	90·4
1895	379,095	306,120	585,215	123
1896-97.....	166,306	74,690	240,996	43·2
1896-97 (<i>sic</i>)	117,204	246,263	363,467	66·1
1897-98.....	129,840	218,279	348,119	62·5
1898-99.....	136,563	252,036	388,599	69·7
1899-1900.....	162,330	433,605	595,935	107
1900-01.....	282,895	424,632	707,527	127
1901-02.....	420,869	379,445	800,014	143·6
1902-03.....	325,137	453,684	778,821	139·6
1903-04.....	258,987	303,067	562,054	100·9

There now remains to consider only the two stable exports, minerals and fish, which together make up somewhat more than nine-tenths of the total export trade of the Colony.

MINERALS.

The mineral exports are, as might be expected, more staple, and liable to less serious fluctuations, than the fishery. The result of experience goes to show that as one mineral export becomes less, another increases to make up for deficiency. Unfortunately, however, the value of the minerals compared to that of the fish exported is only about as one is to six.

The value of the minerals exported from Newfoundland during the five fiscal years ending 30th June, 1904, has been :—

Year.	Value.
1899-1900	\$939,322
1900-01	850,720
1901-02	1,292,311
1902-03	1,299,058
1903-04	1,288,565

The nature, and the destination, of all the mineral exports of any importance or the two years ending 30th June, 1904, were respectively :—

Minerals.	Totals.		U. Kingdom.		Canada.		United States.		Holland.		Ger- many.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03
Barytes	\$ 1,840	\$ 6,878	\$	\$	\$ 1,200	\$	\$ 640	\$ 6,878	\$	\$	\$
Copper	378,041	403,971	207,228	199,086	.....	.....	170,813	204,885	.....	.....	.....
Ore	692,825	526,285	92,935	56,575	313,780	209,000	92,660	63,680	188,250	197,030	5,200
Iron Ore...	167,439	311,162	.....	.....	7,890	.....	159,549	311,162	.....	.....	.....
Pyrites.	57,700	39,850	57,700	38,750	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate ...	1,297,845	1,288,146	357,863	294,411	322,870	210,100	423,662	586,605	188,250	197,030	5,200
Total..											

There were no mineral exports to Germany in 1903-04. It will be observed that these exports to the United States are fast increasing, the advance of the last year on the preceding one being \$159,983. The total output remains practically the same, so that the increased export to the United States was made at the expense of the exports to the United Kingdom and Canada. The United Kingdom and the United States have nearly equal shares of the copper and iron ores. The greater part of the iron ore goes to Canada and Holland ; but the United States, as shown above, takes all the pyrites.

FISHERIES.

The fishery export has been shown by the above figures to form the staple export of this Colony, amounting on the mean of the two last years to 79 per cent. of all exports from the country.

The export of fresh-water fish amounted to :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Salmon	\$ 65,330	\$ 73,332
Trout	8,492	9,032
Total	73,822	84,364

About one-half of the salmon export is to the United Kingdom, while about one-third goes to Canada. About half the trout is sent to the United States, while the remainder is nearly evenly divided between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The lobster export for 1902-03 was \$387,466, and for 1903-04, \$410,405. This export was very widely distributed, as shown below, for 1902-03 and 1903-04.

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	188,265	222,336
Germany	101,943	100,019
Canada	35,030	42,930
Holland	19,025	18,150
Belgium	16,434	10,696
France	8,200	3,788
Denmark	7,710	4,925
Sweden	6,235	132
United States	3,604	7,086
Russia	600	.....
India.....	350	330
St. Pierre.....	69	.....
Brazil.....	10	.....
Portugal.....	.....	13
Total.....	387,466	410,405

The export of herring also forms an item of considerable importance. The exports of this article were as follows :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$
United States.....	253,418	132,327
Canada.....	167,614	149,730
British West Indies.....	22,192	36,818
United Kingdom	13,108	8,287
Cape Colony.....	600	.....
American West Indies	178	561
Columbia	173	954
Germany	101	.....
Total.....	457,384	328,677

It will be observed from these figures that this export is practically divided between Canada and the United States, the latter taking the largest quantity on the mean of the two years.

The export of dried codfish plays so important a part in the life of this Colony, that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Colony depends on it. This export formed in the year 1903-04, 57.2 per cent. of total exports ; in the year 1902-03, 56.4 per cent of total exports ; in the year 1901-02, 57.6 per cent. of total exports.

This proportion hardly varies even with the worst years of export. The lowest figure in total exports between 1888 and 1903-04 was 1896-97, when the total

reached only \$4,925,789, that is less than half the exports of either of the two last years, yet the proportionate value of the dry cod exported was 59.4 per cent of the whole exports in 1896-97.

The following figures have been prepared to show the oscillations in catch and in price to which this great and staple export is liable :—

Year.	Total Value of Fisheries Export	Dry Cod Exported.	Value.	Average price per cwt.
	Dollars.	cwt.	Dollars	Dollars.
1873 .....	.....	1,316,785	5,112,675	3.88
1874 .....	.....	1,595,827	6,725,930	4.21
1875 .....	.....	1,444,196	4,934,833	3.42
1876 .....	.....	1,068,471	5,118,201	4.81
1893	5,366,911	1,160,335	4,328,499	3.60
1894	5,144,589	1,107,696	3,703,338	3.29
1895-96.....	5,752,132	1,436,083	4,297,699	2.92
1896-97.....	4,208,747	1,145,817	2,824,242	2.46
1897-98.....	1,579,545	1,145,540	3,230,928	2.82
1898-99.....	5,889,135	1,226,336	4,445,031	3.62
1899-1900.....	7,015,964	1,300,622	5,453,538	4.19
1900-01.....	6,907,949	1,233,107	5,171,910	4.19
1901-02.....	7,357,881	1,288,728	5,509,728	4.27
1902-03.....	7,807,971	1,429,274	5,633,072	3.94
1903-04.....	8,275,859	1,360,373	5,943,063	4.37

The increase in price that has taken place, and that has been maintained in recent years is, as shown above, very remarkable. It is believed to be mainly the outcome of the precarious nature of the marine fishery elsewhere, the failure of which has enabled this Colony to extend operations and to obtain better prices.

The exports for the last six years have been unusually uniform, averaging 1,306,406 cwts., \$5,259,390, and the price \$4.10. The lowest export in quantity during the last eleven years was that of 1894, 1,107,696 cwts.; the highest was that of 1902-03, 1,429,274 cwts., the latter being an advance of 29 per cent. on the former. The smallest export in value was that of 1896-97, \$2,824,242, the highest that of 1903-04, \$5,943,063, the latter being an advance of 110.4 per cent. on the former.

The lowest average price per cwt. during the last eleven years was \$2.48, in 1896-97; while the highest, \$4.37, was received in 1903-04, an advance from the former to the latter of 76.2 per cent.

It follows from these figures that the price and the value of this import vary greatly, more than does the quantity exported.

The total exports of dry cod to different countries have been as follows from 1900 to 1904 :—

EXPORTS, 1900-1904.

DRY COD.

Country.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value \$
	1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
U. Kingdom..	95,559	358,784	123,738	498,024	107,079	402,219	41,841	151,655
Canada	21,921	78,783	43,624	176,972	87,480	327,414	107,430	418,682
United States	37,594	154,749	32,261	145,007	34,115	141,562	13,642	62,219
Gibraltar	181,625	583,501	198,853	697,953	240,351	773,481	207,429	760,759
British West Indies..	67,425	298,994	93,367	414,140	112,861	466,726	79,926	339,419
Italy	6,500	30,000	24,711	111,814	52,892	220,323	107,647	454,971
Spain	84,112	364,213	60,115	251,636	92,700	336,195	85,583	348,218
Panama	69	283	75	375	.....	.....	86	395
Austria	6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40
Costa Rica.....	183	1,038	129	640	230	890	1,141	5,405
Portugal	276,647	1,187,626	333,130	1,452,929	388,225	1,603,431	377,924	1,713,535
Colombia	1,276	5,653	1,895	8,885	1,753	7,015	1,578	6,984
Amer. West Indies..	1,941	8,275	.....	.....	12,734	51,569	12,209	54,395
Brazil	458,249	2,099,981	367,398	1,710,665	297,301	1,294,795	315,112	1,578,149
S. West Indies	.....	.....	9,625	40,553	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony..	.....	.....	30	120	275	1,100	1	5
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	132	.....	.....
Malta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	1,820	840	3,770
Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	4,400	12,040	43,852
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17
Canary Ilds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	44
Buenos Ayres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	539
Totals	1,233,107	5,171,910	1,288,956	5,509,738	1,429,274	5,633,072	1,364,373	5,943,053

The largest markets as estimated on the basis of the mean of the last four years, and also on the figures of last year alone, are shown below :—

EXPORTS OF DRY CODFISH.

For 1903-04.		For 1900-01 to 1903-04, Mean.	
	cwts.		cwts.
Portugal	377,924	Brazil	359,515
Brazil	315,112	Portugal	343,981
Gibraltar	207,429	Gibraltar	207,064
Italy	107,647	United Kingdom	92,054
Canada	107,430	British West Indies	87,395
Spain	85,583	Spain	80,627
British West Indies	79,926	Canada	65,114
United Kingdom	41,841	Italy	47,937
United States	13,642	United States	29,493
Greece	12,040	.....	.....
S. West Indies	12,009	S. West Indies	9,079
Colombia	1,578	Colombia	1,625

The figures for Greece are obtainable for only 1902-03, 800 cwts. ; and for 1903-04, 12,040 cwts. It will be seen from the above that the Portuguese market now stands the first on the list, and the Brazilian second, though the former receded and the latter advanced in 1903-04.

The exports to Portugal rose from 276,647 cwts. in 1900-01 to 333,130 cwts. in 1901-02, an increase of 56,483. The decrease in the Brazilian market was in the same year 90,851 cwts. In 1902-03 there was a further advance of 55,095 cwts. in the Portuguese, and a further decrease of 70,097 cwts in the Brazilian market. The former market appeared to be fully supplied in 1902-03, for there was a decrease of 10,301 cwts. in 1903-04 ; while there was a recovery of 17,811 cwts. in the Brazilian exports. The falling off in the exports to Brazil, however, continues to be so serious as to require the most careful consideration. The decrease does not seem to depend on the price, for the Brazilian rate is clear above the average, as may be seen from the following table of comparative prices in the different markets :

PRICE OF CODFISH.

Place.	Price, per cwt. or quintal, in dollars.				Mean price of the four years 1900-01 to 1903-04.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	3.75	4.02	3.75	3.62	3.785
Canada	3.59	4.05	3.74	3.89	3.822
United States	4.11	4.49	4.14	4.56	4.325
Gibraltar	3.21	3.50	3.21	3.67	3.397
British West Indies.....	4.43	4.43	4.13	4.22	4.302
Italy.....	4.61	4.12	4.16	4.23	4.280
Spain.....	4.33	4.18	3.62	4.06	4.047
Panama.....	4.10	5.00	.....	4.59	4.563
Austria	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.000
Costa Rica	5.67	5.00	4.04	4.73	4.860
Portugal	4.29	4.36	4.13	4.53	4.260
Brazil	4.58	4.65	4.35	5.00	4.645
Malta .....	.....	.....	4.00	4.48	4.240
Cape Colony .....	.....	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.333
Ecuador .....	.....	5.00	4.00	.....	4.300
Greece .....	.....	.....	5.00	3.64	4.320
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.000
Canary Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.000
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	4.42	4.420

The mean price a hundredweight for each one of the four years has already been given above, thus :—

YEAR.	PRICE.
	\$
1900-01	4.19
1901-02	4.27
1902-03	3.94
1903-04	4.37

which gives a mean price of \$4.192 a hundredweight for the four years.

From this comparison of prices it will be seen that of the important markets that of Brazil is clearly the best, being always considerably above the average; whilst the price in Portugal also shows a little above the average for the year, though it is not so high as the Brazilian rate. That the prices obtained in these two countries is so high is a very fortunate circumstance, for rather more than half the whole export of dry cod has for the last four years gone to the two markets of Brazil and Portugal. Exports to Brazil no doubt are influenced by the price of jerked beef. It appears that the price of this article is about 8.86 cents, or 4.37d. a pound, that is just twice as much as this Colony received for the dry cod sent to Brazil in 1903-04. The consumer therefore pays probably nearly about the same price for each article at these rates.

Gibraltar, which is a distributing centre for the Mediterranean, maintains the third place on the list, with an upward tendency; but it is the worst of all markets as regards the important item of price. Perhaps the most interesting and promising of existing markets is that of Italy, which last year held fourth place on the list, being slightly ahead of Canada. In 1900-01 Italy took only 6,500 cwts.; this became 24,711 cwts. in the following year. The Italian export has more than doubled itself each one of the three last years, reaching 107,647 cwts. in 1903-04. The price obtained is also quite up to the average. It will be noticed that the advance in the exports to Italy during the last four years, 101,147 cwts. is almost exactly the same as in the case of Portugal for the same four years, namely, 101,277 cwts. This important increase in the export to Italy must be regarded as highly satisfactory, as it refers to a fast growing and prosperous population of 33,000,000 people.

The Canadian export, now, as regards quantity, the fifth in importance, has grown fast during the last four years, the export having more than doubled itself during the second and third of the four years, ending with 107,430 cwts. in 1903-04. The Canadian price is a very low one, having been \$0.37 below the average price of the four years.

The Spanish export remains nearly stationary at about 80,000 cwts. The average price is about \$0.15 below the mean of \$4.19 for the four years.

The export to the British West Indies is variable, but had an upward tendency until last year, when it receded from 112,861 to 79,926 cwts.

The price is little above the average.

The export to the United Kingdom fell from 123,738 cwts. in 1901-02, to 41,841 cwts. in 1903-04, or, in round numbers, fell to one-third in two years. A similar decrease for a single year would extinguish this market. The price obtained was, with the exception of Gibraltar, the lowest of all, the mean price for the four years being \$0.41 below the average.

The export to the United States is also in a very unsatisfactory condition, having gone down steadily from 37,594 cwts. in 1900-01, to 13,640 cwts. in 1903-04.

This is the more to be regretted because the price paid is about \$0.13 above the average for the four years.

The exports to other places have been so small, or are so recent, that no general deduction can be drawn as to prices.

The mean price of the dry fish exported during the last four years was \$0.0374 a lb.; the mean price a pound for 1903-04 was \$0.039, or practically two pence a pound. There is good reason to believe that the "catch" could be extended were markets available at remunerative prices. There is also probably room for improved methods of curing. At the present time, however, the industry must be considered as being in a relatively satisfactory condition.

It may be convenient to indicate here the Labrador shipments of dry cod. The records are not at present complete, but an estimate sufficiently accurate for practical purposes can be obtained from the following figures.—

The average annual export of dry cod from Labrador was :—

FOR THE FIVE YEARS.	CWTS.
1860 to 1864.....	192,057
1673 to 1877.....	300,854
1878 to 1882.....	371,681
1885 to 1889.....	216,434
1890 to 1894.....	257,314
1895 to 1899.....	221,150
1900 to 1904.....	219,948

The returns for the intervening years are incomplete. These figures are included in the attached tables showing the trade of the Colony. The above gives a mean annual export of dry cod from Labrador, on a period of thirty-five years, as 254,205 cwts.

A question of much interest and importance is presented by the proportion that the Bank fishery from this Colony bears to the total export of dry cod. The following figures throw some light on this question, showing the extent of the Bank fishery and its results.

RETURN OF BANK COD FISHERY FROM 1889 TO 1904.

Year.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Catch.		Bank Catch.	Per cent. of Total Export.
				Per Vess'l	Per Man.		
1899.....	4,401	230	18,890	1,029	53	236,821	20.1
1890.....	3,719	279	15,212	530	39	147,948	13.7
1891.....	2,175	165	9,838	628	47	103,688	9.9
1892.....	1,392	100	6,270	904	64	90,467	9.5
1893.....	957	71	4,409	823	61	58,494	7.4
1894.....	785	58	3,516	940	69	54,541	4.6
1895.....	565	43	2,537	1,092	83	46,984	4.2
1896.....	616	48	2,652	1,141	88	54,802	3.8

Year.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Catch.		Bank Catch.	Per cent. of Total Export.
				Per Vessel	Per Man.		
1897.....	872	66	3,684	890	67	58,762	5.1
1898.....	1,000	74	4,222	1,000	74	74,002	6.4
1899.....	1,163	90	4,722	1,082	83	97,399	7.9
1900.....	1,400	112	5,757	1,038	83	116,278	8.9
1901.....	1,531	118	6,282	964	74 ³ / ₄	113,841	9.2
1902.....	1,444	110	5,964	1,181	90 ³ / ₄	131,102	10.1
1903.....	1,386	100	5,529	893	64 ¹ / ₄	89,321	6.2
1904.....	1,215	87	5,039	814	58 ¹ / ₄	70,872	5.2
Mean of last five yrs	1,395	126	5,714	978	72.24	104,283	7.9

The mean price of dry cod during the five last years was \$4.19, which would give an average yield per man to the Bank fisherman of \$311 a year.

The figures for the last five years would seem to indicate a somewhat serious falling off in the Bank Fishery, both absolutely and relatively to the total export. The reason for the present condition of the Bank Fishery is worthy of close attention.

The connection of this Colony with the Bank Fishery has not on the whole been a happy one. Foreign nations saw that this open-sea fishery would be of immense value to them as a source of food and wealth, but of perhaps still greater importance as furnishing real seamen when they should be required to man the national fighting fleet. It was cheaper to pay large bounties to these fishermen than to employ them permanently as seamen in the Royal Navy of France. Several times during war, however, as for example from 1793 to 1815, British fishermen had a practical monopoly of the Bank Fishery, when, as may be seen from Table VII., prices reached the highest mark they have ever attained. On the conclusion of peace, when French and American fishermen were able to return to the banks, the bounty system was resumed by their Governments and pushed to such an extent that by 1847 they had practically forced the Newfoundland fishermen to confine themselves to the inshore fishery. It was reported to the King of France in 1828 that the bounty paid annually at that date was £125,000. In 1848 there were on the banks 360 French vessels of from 150 to 300 tons, with from 16,000 to 17,000 men, furnishing a catch of 1,200,000 cwts. The American fleet was at least as large; and Newfoundland was not represented. The United States was then paying a bounty of 20s. a ton, and giving besides a highly protected market. The bounty system kept the vessels of this Colony off the banks till 1876, when a timid experiment was made by fitting out four vessels. In 1877 the number rose to seven vessels; in the following year to ten; and in 1879 to 28 vessels.

The Bank Fishery may in its commercial aspects continue to be attractive; but the revolutionary nature of the changes that have taken place in the work and training of men for modern ships of war must have greatly reduced the value of the Bank Fishery as a training ground for seamen. It will probably be found possible for this Colony to take up before long the share in the fisheries on the banks that should properly belong to it.

According to the *Annuaire* of Saint Pierre and Miquelon for 1904, the bounties given by France to French fishermen in these seas are:—

1. Bounty on outfit of 50 francs for each member of the crew.

2. Bounty of 20 francs a metric quintal ($220\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avor., or about 8s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.) on dry fish exported to French Colonies, America, India, West Africa, and to other Transatlantic countries, where there may be a French Consul.

Bounty of 16 francs the metric quintal (or about 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.) on dry fish exported to European countries; but of 12 francs in the cases of Sardinia and Algeria. This arrangement will remain in force till 1911.

According to Diplomatic and Consular Report 3,301, the bounty paid by France on the cod fishery of 1903 was: on shipping, £26,134; on fish exported, £146,920; together a bounty of £163,054.

It would appear from the Blue Book of Foreign Import Duties, 1904, that the following are the rates of duty charged on dry cod, &c., in the several countries mentioned:—

COUNTRY.	ARTICLE.	DUTY.
Austria-Hungary	Fish, salted, smoked, or dried - - -	3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
Belgium - - -	All fish not preserved - - - - -	Free.
Brazil - - -	Dry Cod - - - - -	7s. per 128 lbs.
Bulgaria - - -	Fish, salted, smoked, or dried - - -	12 per cent. ad valorem
China - - -	Fish, dried or smoked - - - - -	$8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cwt.
	Fish, salt - - - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
Denmark - - -	Fish, salted, smoked, dried - - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
France - - -	Codfish, Klipfish - - - - -	19s. 6d. per cwt.
	Stockfish - - - - -	6s. per cwt.
Germany - - -	Fish, salted, smoked - - - - -	1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cwt.
Greece - - -	Fish, salted, smoked, sun-dried - - -	6s. 5d. per cwt.
	Cod and Stockfish - - - - -	3s. 8d. per cwt.
Holland - - -	Fish, salted, pickled - - - - -	21s. 2d. per cwt.
Italy - - -	Fish, dried, smoked - - - - -	2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.; in brine, 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Japan - - -	Fish, salt - - - - -	1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.; plus War Tax, 5 per cent.
Norway - - -	Fish, salt, smoked - - - - -	22s. 7d. per cwt.
Persia - - -	Fish, dried, salted, smoked - - -	Free.
Portugal - - -	Codfish, dried, salted, smoked - - -	8s. 11d. per cwt.
Roumania - - -	Cod, salted, dried, smoked - - -	4s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.
Russia - - -	Cod, air-dried, kippered - - - - -	4s. per cwt.
Spain - - -	Stock and Codfish - - - - -	9s. 9d. per cwt.
	Fish, salted, smoked, pickled - - -	4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
Sweden - - -	Fish, salted or smoked (except Anchovy, Sardines, and Tunny). - - - - -	Free.
Switzerland - - -	Fish, dried, salted, smoked - - -	$4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.
Turkey - - -	Fish, all kinds - - - - -	8 per cent. ad valorem.
United States	Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled or frozen - - - - -	3s. 6d. per cwt.
	Fresh water fish and fresh Herrings . - - -	1s. 2d. per cwt.
	Herring, pickled, salted - - - - -	2s. 4d. per cwt.
	Salmon, fresh or pickled - - - - -	4s. 8d. per cwt.

The following are the duties on dry fish, &c., in the British Colonies in this list, according to the Blue Book on Colonial Import Duties, 1904 :

COUNTRY.	ARTICLE.	DUTY.
Antigua	Fish, dried, smoked	1s. 8d. per cwt.
Australia.....	Fish, smoked, preserved by cold.....	9s. 4d. per cwt.
Bahamas.....	Fish, dried or salted	4s. 100 lbs.
Barbados	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	1s. 6d. per cwt., plus 20 per cent. on duty.
Bermuda	Fish, all kinds	5 per cent. ad valorem.
British Guiana	Fish, dried (1); smoked (2)	(1) 2s. 1d. per cwt ; (2) 2s. 4d.
British Honduras..	Fish, salted, wet or dry	10 per cent. ad valorem
British India	Fish, salted, wet or dry	8½d per cwt.
British New Guinea	Fish, salted or dry.....	Free.
Ceylon	Fish, dried or salted	1s. 2d. (rupee) per cwt
Dominica	Fish, dried or smoked	2s. 6d. per cwt
Falkland Islands ..	Fish, all kinds.....	Free.
Fiji	Fish, dried, salted	9s. 4d. per cwt.
Gambia	Fish, all except fresh fish	5 per cent. ad valorem
Gibraltar.....	Fish, all kinds.....	Free.
Gold Coast (West of Volta).	Fish, all except fresh fish.....	10 per cent. ad valorem
Gold Coast (East of Volta).	Fish, all except fresh fish	4 per cent. ad valorem
Grenada	Fish, dried (1); pickled (2)	(1) 1s. per 100 lbs.; (2) 2s. per barrel.
Hong Kong	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Jamaica	Fish, dried, salted.....	3s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Labuan	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Lagos.....	Fish, all kinds	10 per cent. ad valorem
Malta	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Mauritius	Fish, dried or salted	51 cents per cwt., plus 4 per cent. on duty.
Montserrat	Fish, dried or smoked.....	1s. 6d. per cwt., plus 33½ per cent. on duty
New Zealand.....	Fish, salted, dried, pickled	10s. per cwt.
Seychelles.....	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Sierra Leone	Fish, all except fresh	10 per cent. ad valorem
South Africa.....	Fish, cured, dried, pickled.....	9s. 4d. per cwt.
St. Christopher ..	Fish, dried or smoked.....	1s. 8d. per cwt.
St. Lucia.....	Fish, salted or dried	2s. per cwt.
St. Vincent.....	Fish, smoked, dried, salted	1s. per 100 lbs.; plus 10 per cent. on duty.
Straits Settlements..	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Trinidad & Tobago	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Turks and Caicos ..	Fish, all kinds	Free.
Virgin Islands	Fish, dried or smoked.....	2s. 1d. per 100 lbs.

WHALE FISHERY.

As being of marine origin the products of the whale fishery may be conveniently considered here. As the industry in its present form is of very recent

date, it may be desirable to show briefly its progressive development, which may be represented in this manner:—

	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Whale Oil.....	1,325	14,439	34,604	54,221	112,859	256,372	297,415
Whale Dregs or Fertilisers.	15	—	—	—	—	27,171	38,981
Whale Gills.....	41	148	—	9	—	—	—
Whale Bone.....	200	941	1,814	13,550	12,285	9,590	29,557
Whale Hide.....	—	—	10	14	143	—	173
Whale Meat.....	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,581	15,606	36,428	67,794	125,287	293,133	336,126

The whale oil was sent to the following countries:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	247,920	267,889
Canada	5,725	10,803
United States.....	2,327	17,010
Elsewhere.....	400	1,713

The greater part of the fertilisers, made from the refuse carcase of the whale, goes to the United States. It is not probable that there is any brilliant future for whale meat.

This industry is a local one, confined practically to the seas around the Colony. So little is known with certainty regarding the natural history of the whale in respect even of such pertinent questions as food, migration and breeding season, that it would be unsafe to offer any predictions as to the future of this particular class of exports.

TABLES*

Table I. to this report shows, in figures, the total trade of the Colony, imports and exports, from 1888 to 1904, with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States and elsewhere. It gives also the percentage distribution of the total trade for each one of the sixteen years dealt with. The movements of the total trade are shown in graphic form on the same table, both in value and in per cent. change; with similar graphic representations of the total trade according to the above division.

Table II. shows the value and the imports of the goods imported during the two last years, divided as to origin; but leaving the articles unspecified.

Table III. gives a complete list of the specified imports for the two last fiscal years, showing the value of the several imports from the United Kingdom, Canada,

*The diagrams forming part of certain of these tables will be found at the end of the book.

the United States and elsewhere. This is also represented in graphic form on the table ; as is also the course of the total imports, for the sixteen years.

Table IV. sets out fully the food imports into this Colony during the two years last past, following the same division and arrangement that was adopted in the case of general imports.

Table V. shows fully the value of the different classes of exports from the Colony during the two last years, on the same plan as that applied to the imports. Exports on that distribution are represented in graphic form on the same table ; as are also the movements of the total exports, in each case for the period of sixteen years.

Table VI. represents in graphic form, on a basis of quantity, the export of dry cod from this Colony for one hundred years. The probability is that not a few of the quantities are not given with absolute accuracy ; but it is the case that they are, in the main, sufficiently near the truth for all practical purposes. The Labrador export is included in the table.

Table VII. gives the mean price a hundredweight for the dry cod exported each year from 1804 to 1904. It appears that the price of dry cod from the time of Elizabeth to that of Charles II. was from 12s. to 16s. a hundredweight ; from 1688 to 1793 from about 16s. to 20s. ; and from 1793 to 1815 it went sometimes as high as \$7 or \$8, with a total value of £1,500,000 to £2,000,000, creating an era of great prosperity, followed by disaster caused by the foreign bounties.

Table VIII. shows the number of seal skins exported each year for the century from 1804 to 1904.

Table IX. is to demonstrate the prices received for seal skins each year from 1840 to 1904. Unfortunately it has not been found possible to extend this further back at present than 1840.

WM. MACGREGOR.

TABLE

TOTAL TRADE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, FOR NEWFOUNDLAND EXPRESSED IN VALUE,

Year.	Total Trade.				United Kingdom.		Canada.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Per cent.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1888	7,420,400	7,396,053	14,816,453	100·0	3,265,229	2,372,429	2,041,144	528,635
1889	6,607,065	6,854,279	13,461,444	90·8	2,653,152	2,055,586	2,076,258	567,903
1890	6,368,855	6,099,686	12,468,541	84·1	2,174,524	1,514,131	2,423,319	631,104
1891	6,869,458	7,437,158	14,306,616	96·5	2,341,706	1,966,581	2,499,945	794,844
1892	5,012,877	6,356,974	11,399,851	76·9	1,867,455	1,769,749	1,981,466	213,913
1893	7,572,569	6,280,912	13,853,481	93·5	2,680,853	1,308,650	2,886,901	619,611
1894	7,164,738	5,811,169	12,975,907	87·5	2,538,942	1,347,425	2,643,032	763,569
1895-6	5,986,861	6,638,187	12,625,048	85·2	1,875,751	1,721,852	2,231,641	638,441
1896-7	5,938,334	4,925,789	10,864,123	73·3	1,960,999	1,347,273	1,593,931	478,110
1897-8	5,188,863	5,226,933	10,415,796	70·2	1,519,253	1,355,920	1,823,238	482,512
1898-9	6,311,245	6,936,315	13,247,560	89·4	1,935,025	1,443,266	2,088,093	541,727
1899-	7,497,147	8,627,576	16,124,723	108·8	2,224,353	1,942,093	2,805,490	520,137
1900.								
1900-1	7,476,503	8,359,978	15,836,481	106·9	2,328,622	1,831,941	2,489,499	711,746
1901-2	7,836,685	9,552,524	17,389,209	117·3	2,244,178	2,104,932	2,612,042	1,046,109
1902-3	8,479,944	9,976,504	18,456,488	124·5	2,143,464	2,173,090	2,869,898	1,102,659
1903-4	9,448,664	10,381,897	19,830,561	133·8	2,479,138	1,993,195	3,423,225	1,102,708
1904-5	10,279,293	10,669,342	.....	.....	2,654,908	1,940,945	4,105,569	1,135,849

I.

WITH ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS, FOR THE SIXTEEN YEARS 1888-1904.

United States.		Elsewhere.		Percentage of Total Trade.			
Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	U. K.	Canada.	U. S.	Else- where.
1,602,138	349,732	511,889	4,145,257	38.0	17.3	13.1	31.4
1,615,143	485,202	262,512	3,745,588	34.9	19.6	15.6	29.7
1,247,754	452,100	523,258	3,502,351	29.5	24.5	13.6	32.2
1,526,674	580,577	501,133	4,095,156	30.1	23.0	14.7	32.1
966,261	700,003	197,695	3,703,309	31.9	19.2	14.6	34.3
1,665,227	648,452	339,588	3,704,199	28.8	25.5	16.7	29.0
1,577,060	678,437	405,704	3,021,738	29.9	26.5	17.3	26.7
1,473,721	489,027	405,745	3,782,567	29.3	22.7	15.5	23.1
2,135,008	533,518	248,396	2,564,888	30.4	19.0	24.4	25.9
1,671,134	427,478	175,238	2,961,023	27.6	22.1	20.1	30.1
1,928,834	620,056	359,293	4,331,266	25.5	19.8	19.2	36.1
1,993,505	1,005,525	473,799	5,159,821	25.8	20.6	18.5	34.9
2,088,465	884,068	569,917	4,932,223	26.2	20.2	18.7	34.7
2,501,806	1,207,461	478,659	5,194,022	25.0	21.0	21.3	32.6
2,920,914	1,357,031	545,668	5,843,724	23.3	21.5	23.1	31.8
2,991,002	1,470,497	555,279	5,814,697	22.5	22.8	22.5	32.1
2,750,114	1,418,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE

VALUE OF UNSPECIFIED IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND

Importer.	Total Imports.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Anglo-American Telegraph Company.....	\$ 5,140	\$ 4,604	\$ 2,504	\$ 2,265
Army and Navy	20,355	21,724	9,970	16,474
Brigades	1,644	2,126	1,367	965
Charities	4,511	3,384	2,811	1,948
Consul's use		58		3
Deep Sea Mission	6,752	3,562	4,540	2,013
Government	38,768	44,674	16,467	19,371
Municipal	5,150	11,134	2,463	5,658
Railway	1,028		75	
Religious Purposes.....	10,385	39,615	4,436	30,446
Settlers' effects.....	28,638	26,667	3,907	2,158
Tourists' outfits	2,558	65	1,005	
Unenumerated.....	5,755	6,957	1,433	2,652
Total.....	140,902	166,910	60,950	86,002

11.

DURING 1902-03 AND 1903-04, IMPORTERS AND ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	%	%	\$	\$	\$	
305	153	2,331	2,186			
6,719	3,243	1,248	1,490	418	517	
235	219	42	942			
1,536	989	151	389	13	58	
	5		50			
1,431	998	781	551			
5,641	8,864	16,660	16,439			
1,377	1,891	1,310	3,585			
938		15				
1,913	3,486	2,699	5,001	1,337	682	
18,858	15,824	5,239	7,718	634	967	
1,296		257	65			
947	1,083	3,338	3,160	37	62	
43,336	38,979	34,071	41,575	2,544	2,353	

TABLE

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Acids	\$ 4,927	\$ 2,152	\$ 311	\$ 464
Admiralty Charts.....	592	587	502	577
Advertising.....	7,246	8,416	1,197	1,902
Aerated Waters.....	1,426	2,163	1,341	1,988
Agricultural Implements	5,197	8,267	1,506	1,973
Ale	5,790	7,218	5,585	6,772
Anchovies	752	795	521	412
Animals	129,730	162,364	4	54
Apparel	215	88	185	10
Apples	32,725	42,836	39	6
Artificial Limbs.....	1,162	1,002		
Asbestos	2,598	4,141	171	769
Bags	442	184		
Baking Powder	327	269		
Bark	13,531	15,817	4,917	5,633
Barley	42	20	20	
Baths	1,238	1,532	176	378
Beans	14,076	18,911	236	1,457
Belting	10,832	18,035	1,038	877
Bicycles	1,557	1,953	23	90
Billiards.....	276	502	199	267

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,510	164	3,106	1,474	.....	50	
90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,535	4,861	1,514	1,639	.....	14	
29	54	56	115	.....	6	
1,291	2,402	2,400	3,889	.....	3	
19	299	186	147	.....	.....
22	126	131	257	78	.....
129,650	162,160	26	.....	50	150	
30	57	.....	21	.....	.....
24,343	36,551	8,297	6,258	46	21	
20	10	1,142	992	.....	.....
649	730	1,778	2,642	.....	.....
442	153	.....	31	.....	.....
327	148	.....	121	.....	.....
2,950	3,190	5,654	6,964	10	30	
22	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	192	942	960	.....	2	
3,852	6,080	178	234	9,810	11,140	1903-04. - Holland, \$10,713; Germany, \$269; Belgium, \$158.
2,342	4,334	7,452	12,824	.....	.....
219	242	1,297	1,621	18	.....
45	25	62	210	.....	.....

TABLE

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Biscuits	7,808	7,985	1,766	1,395
Blocks	2,686	2,284	168	217
Boiler Plates.....	32,291	15,071	23,674	10,001
Books	37,878	38,188	20,019	21,043
Bows and Spring.....	2,512	5,387	534	555
Brick	3,054	2,612	1,213	1,825
Brin	6,466	5,824	6,466	5,824
Brooms	311	60	7	
Brushes	6,193	9,449	2,113	2,096
Butter.....	117,360	119,574	898	465
Butterine Material	3,186	3,066	1,809	1,942
Cabbage.....	4,532	7,459		
Cabinet Ware.....	34,065	45,174	8,377	10,474
Cake	251	121	200	120
Candles	3,127	2,586	1,184	884
Canoes	697	1,429	161	90
Cans	671	810		
Canvas	38,412	42,061	7,426	8,748
Carriages	1,999	2,229		45
Casings	179			
Casks and Barrels.....	7,669	6,741	116	320
Cement	9,008	15,743	2,747	4,439
Cheese	29,149	36,682	585	609
Chemicals	557	956	557	854

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$ 4,663	\$ 3,664	\$ 1,369	\$ 2,921	10	5	
520	125	1,992	1,940	.....	2	
2	872	8,137	3,131	478	1,067	1903-04.—Germany, \$1,067.
8,210	8,861	9,649	8,115	.....	169	
711	2,659	1,267	2,173	.....	.....
1,681	645	9	128	151	14	
.....	
47	44	257	16	.....	.....
2,879	5,720	1,158	1,610	43	23	
84,986	100,794	26,207	18,275	5,269	40	
.....	36	1,377	1,088	.....	.....
838	1,377	3,694	6,081	.....	1	
22,757	30,003	2,850	4,562	81	135	
47	1	4	.....	.....	.....
186	497	1,757	1,223	.....	.....
376	202	148	1,121	12	16	
671	780	.....	30	.....	.....
7,545	16,771	23,441	16,507	.....	35	
1,004	1,192	995	992	.....	.....
29	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
3,240	2,916	4,293	3,102	20	403	1903-04.—Germany, \$1,607; Belgium, \$7,829.
957	399	478	1,469	4,286	9,436	
27,363	35,630	1,127	174	74	269	
.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Chewing Gum	\$ 1,406	\$ 1,575	\$	\$ 39
Chicory	219	217	219	217
China and Earthenware.....	31,636	34,902	25,671	29,498
Cider	53	9	11	7
Clocks and Watches.	14,037	17,667	4,313	5,259
Coal	426,639	512,355	80,448	125,289
Coffee	7,624	7,690	6,262	6,417
Coin	27,744	127,009	531	468
Coke	728	63	380	.....
Combs	3,750	3,747	2,919	2,719
Confectionery	12,087	17,333	6,700	10,084
Copper Paint	1,070	1,211	720	1,097
Cordage	52,477	60,098	37,818	42,308
Corn Broom	1,619	2,619	.....	.....
Corn, Indian	12,577	8,518	.....	.....
Cork	4,170	5,025	572	1,077
Cotton Seed	19	292	.....	.....
Cotton Yarn.....	3,139	3,246	101	118
Cranes, Mining Machinery	143,323	188,096	11,443	13,260
Dories.....	6,174	5,817	.....	.....
Drain Pipes.....	3,000	3,404	1,612	2,244
Dry Goods.....	749,055	864,932	596,094	670,486
Eggs	2,222	3,763	.....	4
Electros	67	.....	.....	.....
Engraving Plates.....	251	110	.....	.....
Explosives	7,354	11,700	3,424	7,778

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
955	989	451	547			
3,128	3,173	892	1,585	1,945	646	1903-04.—Germany, \$553; Japan, \$72; France, \$10; Portugal, \$3; Austria, \$8.
				42	2	
2,211	1,740	7,486	10,342	27	266	
330,617	342,614	15,245	44,361	329	91	
300	148	832	717	230	408	
27,101	124,417	112	2,124			
348	2		61			
294	209	522	764	15	55	
1,005	1,124	4,382	6,123		2	
	114	350				
5,819	3,958	5,254	7,470	3,586	6,552	1903-04 —St. Pierre, \$68; Norway, \$5,469; Russia, \$5; Germany, \$810.
		1,619	2,619			
885	128	11,685	8,420	7		
837	878	1,166	1,205	1,595	1,865	1903-04.—Spain, \$553; Portugal, \$1,310; St. Pierre, \$2.
	7	19	285			
1,066	3,107	1,972	21			
50,638	46,409	81,092	128,427	150		
3,284	4,017	1,705	1,219	1,185	611	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$611.
494	446	894	713		1	
64,451	61,562	87,475	129,397	1,035	3,487	1903-04.—Holland, \$2,415; St. Pierre, \$41; Germany, \$293; Italy, \$2; France, \$296; Spain, \$2; Japan, 102; Belgium, \$336.
2,218	3,759	4				
		67				
23	27	228	113			
2,430	2,758	627	85	873	1,079	1903-04.—Norway, \$1,079.

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Fancy Wares	\$ 17,903	\$ 24,007	\$ 12,439	\$ 318,13
Feathers	3,121	4,020	5	34
Findings for Boots	6,296	6,131	2,002	2,056
Fireworks	303	24	8	.....
Fish	22,273	13,009	8,207	600
Flagstones.....	2,718	4,159	229	120
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022	11	81
Forgings	145	2,346	33	1,170
Freestone	964	1,846	519	999
Fruit.....	82,935	101,696	35,960	42,070
Glassware	30,217	34,607	15,742	15,834
Globes	60	.....	39	.....
Gold Leaf	380	310	186	116
Grindstones	1,840	2,045	865	774
Groceries	112,023	136,945	51,430	64,635
Hair Cloth	5,262	7,580	601	521
Hardware	247,242	323,755	119,266	148,847
Harness	4,756	5,352	1,175	2,206
Hats and Caps.....	53,841	60,072	47,181	53,174
Hay	19,523	58,310	.....	.....
Heading.....	14,167	23,140	.....	.....
Hemp Yarn	166,034	181,063	110,936	140,681
Hides	9,529	8,816	1,174	128
Hoop Iron	15,709	15,449	15,079	13,846

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,085	1,329	3,749	3,940	576	425	
162	83	2,948	3,845	6	58	
650	1,936	3,644	2,139	.....	.....
167	.....	128	24	.....	.....
13,994	1,740	33	450	39	10,219	1903-04.—Portugal, 10,219 dollars.
189	1,222	2,300	2,817	.....	.....
910,717	1112,645	472,978	501,010	407	286	
112	106	.....	1,070	.....	.....
41	150	404	697	.....	.....
7,200	10,302	29,523	39,506	10,252	9,818	1903-04.—Portugal, \$317 ; British West Indies, \$4 ; St. Pierre, \$7 ; Italy, \$435 ; France, \$6 ; Norway, \$10 ; Spain, \$5,246 ; Greece, \$3,791.
3,795	4,239	8,598	10,031	2,082	4,503	1903-04.—Germany, \$1,933 ; Spain, \$4 ; Belgium, \$2,498 ; Austria, \$68.
9	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
8	22	.....	172	186	.....
403	337	572	934	.....	.....
17,320	20,042	42,747	50,539	526	1,729	1903-04.—S. West Indies, \$3 ; St. Pierre, \$17 ; British West Indies, \$56 ; France, \$673 ; Portugal, \$4 ; Spain, \$10 ; Norway, \$41 ; Belgium, \$282 ; Holland \$370 ; Switzerland, \$273.
4,298	6,864	363	192	.....	3	
47,339	53,159	76,660	107,396	3,977	14,353	1903-04. — Germany, \$36 ; France, \$16 ; St. Pierre, \$198 ; Holland, \$2 ; Russia, \$40 ; Norway, \$14,061.
1,572	2,019	1,306	1,127	163	.....
3,447	3,910	3,205	2,959	8	29	
17,417	57,498	2,091	758	15	54	
248	.....	13,919	23,116	.....	.....
52,283	.....	.....	37,912	2,814	2,470	1903-04.—Russia, \$2,470.
1,129	4,753	6,791	3,925	435	10	
523	1,179	107	124	.....	.....

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Total		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Hops.....	\$ 3,889	\$ 5,587	\$ 519	\$ 739
Indian Meal	7,314	8,971		
India Rubber Ware.....	44,467	68,885	12,629	12,964
Iron	107,957	76,684	30,177	35,926
Jams	6,687	6,131	6,293	5,826
Jewellery	20,447	21,878	8,806	10,729
Junk.....	2,935	1,400	94	
Knife Polish and Starch.....	19,675	20,924	7,890	5,687
Lard and Tallow....	52,288	55,028		344
Leather and Leather Wares.....	275,514	303,586	11,279	17,340
Lime.....	440	584	208	113
Lime Juice	16	115	14	92
Locomotives	189,183	21,589	124	79
Lumber and Shingles	26,272	27,827	956	3,274
Machinery	112,596	193,133	9,894	24,558
Malt	7,981	8,372	336	336
Manure	7,682	12,796	5,973	1,919
Mariners' Compasses	1,542	1,556	1,394	1,512
Marline	91	224		112
Mast Pieces.....	2,207	5,996	341	
Matches	1,779	3,793	512	1,423
Meats	724,961	678,941	3,528	4,136
Medicine.....	67,591	73,663	14,381	17,861
Methylated Spirits	1,625	1,954	353	733
Molasses.....	236,674	237,930		
Mosaic Flooring	771	1,419	102	451
Music	8	2,670		373
Nails	35,062	42,281	13,360	13,419

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
166	426	2,584	3,612	630	780	1903-04.—Germany, \$780.
6,891	8,704	423	248	.....	19	
15,148	22,793	16,687	29,999	3	129	
65,504	21,329	11,692	15,867	584	3,562	1903-04. — Germany, \$3,384 ; Norway, \$174 ; St. Pierre, \$4.
158	224	197	67	39	14	
3,871	2,578	7,770	8,441	.....	130	
.....	1,400	2,811	.....	.....	.....
1,514	1,379	8,764	11,762	1,507	2,096	1903-04.—Holland, \$227 ; St. Pierre, \$1 ; Belgium, \$1,868.
892	4,149	51,394	46,922	2	613	
161,016	159,626	103,105	126,574	114	46	
174	308	56	74	2	89	
.....	19	2	4	.....	.....
5,193	3,324	183,867	18,186	.....	.....
9,989	9,880	14,280	13,250	1,047	1,423	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$149 ; British West Indies, \$1,274.
35,050	60,212	66,436	105,450	1,216	2,913	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$44 ; Sweden, \$632 ; Norway, \$2,230 ; Holland, \$7.00.
7,051	7,921	594	115	.....	.....
440	1,240	1,269	9,637	.....	.....
55	23	64	12	29	9	
91	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,005	4,064	720	1,474	141	458	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$334 ; Russia, \$124.
381	1,729	70	.....	816	641	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$6 ; Sweden, \$635.
91,242	103,251	630,063	571,551	128	3	
40,899	41,943	11,808	13,570	503	289	
161	200	1,020	698	91	323	
12,596	19,075	.....	9	224,078	218,846	1903-04.—British West Indies, \$218,846.
25	108	644	860	.....	.....
8	254	.....	2,043	.....	.....
11,519	8,739	9,917	19,933	266	190	

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Nets and Netting.....	\$ 28,701	\$ 31,161	\$ 4,589	\$ 9,002
Nickel		39,900		
Nuts	4,041	4,177	2,929	2,970
Oakum	1,078	1,432	444	1,131
Oatmeal	17,949	13,909	1,068	911
Oats	114,244	142,387	10	55
Oil Cake	56,500	79,633	1,102	914
Oil Clothes	29,756	26,541	1,538	2,983
Oils, Essential ...	12,605	13,332	2,032	1,890
Oil, Fish	94	143		
Oil, Kerosene...	82,607	100,527	31	18
Oil, Linseed	47,328	60,174	19,211	20,928
Olein	177,499	121,876	690	
Ores for Flux.....	158	458	158	372
Oysters.....	737	602		
Paints.....	63,538	67,610	23,515	25,492
Paper Hangings.....	20,929	21,749	9,758	12,326
Paper, Printing.....	20,097	23,505	2,555	2,973
Parchment	1,359	1,508	1,061	1,337
Pease and Peasemeal.....	29,338	27,872	1,305	941
Perfumery.....	2,666	3,401	1,207	1,752
Pianofortes	16,969	18,014	5,092	4,746
Picture Frames	2,222	2,116	470	757
Pig Iron.....	1,795	9,509	1,795	901

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
10,249	6,339	13,722	15,631	141	169	
.....	39,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
299	253	795	932	18	22	
609	294	15	.....	10	7	
16,881	12,266	.....	732	.....	.....
114,232	141,188	.....	1,130	2	14	
9,065	19,873	46,331	58,556	2	290	
14,467	17,830	13,729	5,702	22	26	
2,817	2,951	7,718	8,322	38	169	
.....	.....	94	143	.....	.....
3,469	6,664	79,106	93,844	1	1	
2,781	3,414	25,324	35,829	12	3	
.....	.....	169,894	113,211	6,915	8,665	1903-04.—France, \$8,665.
.....	.....	.....	56	.....	30	
618	497	119	105	.....	.....
21,519	24,532	17,271	16,718	1,233	868	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$16; Russia, \$3; France, \$849.
8,791	7,643	2,378	1,780	2	.....
11,287	9,500	6,255	11,025	.....	7	
298	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,988	26,152	45	5	1,000	774	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$737; Belgium, \$35.
1,106	1,239	324	373	29	37	
2,089	3,341	7,295	6,730	2,493	3,197	1903-04.—Germany, \$3,197.
1,015	924	736	361	1	74	
.....	8,608	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Plants and Seeds.....	10,515|	11,844	2,841|	2,559
Plaster of Paris	619|	893	10|	770
Ploughs	377		66	
Potatoes.....	33,334|	23,916	3,015|	70
Poultry	67|	195		7
Ready-mades	177,839|	188,700	141,150|	146,987
Rice.....	14,215|	16,315	4,738|	5,564
Sails	1,050|	969	213|	112
Salt	118,130|	105,406	1,265|	1,150
Sand and Clay.....	104|	884	95|	224
Saws	1,003|	449		17
Scientific Instruments.....	302|	742	252|	260
Shafting.....	1,687|	1,337	537|	997
Sheeting Material... ..	3,334|	2,948	3,131|	2,721
Shoe Ink.....	1,286	1,065	19|	63
Small Wares.....	185,460|	213,640	162,049|	186,186
Soap	29,699|	26,522	13,836|	14,279
Soap Ingredients.....	967|	3,897	75|	2,321
Spirits :—				
Alcohol	94|	69	8|	65
Cordials	289	449	289|	298
Whisky and Brandy	49,633|	52,323	36,228|	36,444
Stationery	70,686|	81,110	21,824|	22,052
Staves.....	41,364|	52,479		
Steel	3,906|	6,367	1,563|	3,667
Stereotype.....	697|	777		
Straw	211|	503		
Sugar	123,063|	108,450	14,147|	12,395

III.

YEAR 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$ 3,456	\$ 5,275	\$ 3,786	\$ 3,585	\$ 432	\$ 425	
607	.....	2	123	.....	.....
272	.....	32	.....	7	.....	For 1903-04 in Agricultural Implements.
29,036	22,417	888	1,197	425	232	
46	71	12	116	9	1	
12,048	11,945	21,515	28,551	126	1,217	1903-04.—Norway, \$8 ; St. Pierre, \$10 ; Italy, \$9 ; Sweden, \$19 ; Germany, \$1,027 ; France, \$144.
404	398	88	.....	8,985	10,353	1903-04.—Germany, \$10,353.
455	124	168	622	214	111	1903-04.—Spain, \$61,287 ; Portugal, \$5,921 ; Italy, \$221 ; St. Pierre, \$3,434.
17,148	19,945	17,775	13,448	81,942	70,863	
9	71	.....	589	.....	.....
867	348	136	84	.....	.....
10	292	40	190	.....	.....
1,142	340	8	.....	.....	.....
39	6	111	176	53	35	
113	24	1,151	978	.....	.....
14,791	16,390	7,993	10,915	627	149	
5,345	3,053	10,482	9,042	36	148	
482	145	110	1,431	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	.....	61	4	
.....	7	.....	144	.....	.....
1,067	1,107	62	39	12,281	14,733	1903-04 —France, \$3,154 ; Holland, \$1,333 ; St. Pierre, \$100 ; Norway, \$3 ; British West Indies, \$10,133.
32,452	36,545	16,330	22,407	80	106	
1,980	572	39,384	51,907	.....	.....
1,116	761	61	395	1,066	1,544	1903-04.—Noway, \$286 ; France, \$1,258.
58	122	639	655	.....	.....
151	437	60	66	.....	.....
2,241	3,712	31,098	40,081	72,577	52,262	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$48 ; Germany, \$49,355 ; British West Indies, \$2,820 ; Norway, \$3 ; Brazil, \$56.

TABLE

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Surgical Instruments.....	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,545	\$ 180	\$ 221
Tar and Pitch.....	14,223	17,726	4,866	4,024
Tea	159,712	184,176	81,544	85,574
Telescopes.....	448	668	439	606
Timber.....	887	2,836	200	2,101
Tinware	18,753	18,526	7,233	8,006
Tobacco	76,331	84,474	12,362	14,655
Leaf	36,381	31,921		
Material.....	6,292	5,594	217	
Tomatoes and Onions	9,814	9,778	3,027	6,458
Trunks	7,161	8,303	3,258	3,671
Tubes	4,731	12,230	3,574	11,466
Turnips	2,505	2,388		
Twines and Lines.....	58,313	48,981	17,725	14,435
Vinegar	1,369	1,044	1,047	921
Wheat	6	73		
Wheels.....	2,324	822		
Wheelbarrows	204	135	7	
Whips	426	669	286	318
White Wood	224	199		
Window Shades.....	1,891	3,037	669	1,510
Wines.....	38,470	28,295	4,050	3,098
Beef and Iron	2,271	2,954	7	39

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
%	%	%	%	\$	\$	
1,145	1,003	279	321	.....	.....
5,360	7,133	3,995	6,569	2	.....
54,208	61,644	450	845	23,510	36,113	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$212 ; Ceylon, \$35,- 894 ; China, \$7.
9	21	.....	23	.....	18	
521	175	76	554	90	8	
8,599	7,411	2,670	2,953	251	156	
15,801	23,491	40,653	38,542	7,515	7,786	1903-04.—Norway, \$18 ; St. Pierre, \$126 ; Spain, \$8 ; Germany, \$935 ; S. West Indies, \$1,402 ; India, \$1,355 ; Brazil, \$105 ; B. W. Indies, \$2,710 ; Holland, \$2,128.
.....	.....	36,381	31,917	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,075	5,594	.....	.....
5,164	1,427	971	1,166	652	727	1903-04. — Portugal, \$613 ; Spain, \$110 ; St. Pierre, \$2 ; Holland, \$2.
3,172	3,350	689	1,223	42	59	
84	121	1,073	615	.....	28	
2,263	2,377	.....	9	242	2	
5,341	5,822	34,503	28,614	744	110	
126	89	183	29	13	5	
6	24	.....	51	.....	.....
1,175	643	1,149	179	.....	.....
22	45	175	90	.....	.....
.....	10	140	341	.....	.....
8	32	216	167	.....	.....
368	124	854	1,103	.....	.....
58	1,325	2	17	34,360	23,855	1903-04.—Spain, \$3,729 ; France, \$1,046 ; Portugal, \$18,947 ; St. Pierre, \$71 ; Germany, \$62.
124	311	2,640	2,604	.....	.....

TABLE
VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Wire	578	715	168	103
Wood Wares	12,735	15,881	2,356	1,438
Wool.....	1,758	1,954	120	325
Works of Art.....	488	27	410	27
Yarns	19,351	22,652	19,199	22,497
Zinc	640	572	600	547
Total {				
	Specified Goods.....	8,338,731	9,281,754	2,081,623	2,393,772
Total {				
	Unspecified Goods	140,902	166,910	60,951	86,002
Grand Total	8,479,633	9,448,664	2,142,574	2,479,774

TABLE
VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND DURING THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Aerated Waters.....	1,426	2,163	1,341	1,988
Ale	5,790	7,218	5,585	6,772
Anchovies	752	749	521	366
Animals	129,730	162,364	4	54
Apples	32,725	42,836	39	6
Beans	14,076	18,911	236	1,457

III.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
30	28	380	284	.....	.....
5,924	7,064	4,411	7,335	44	44	
1,342	1,416	296	.....	.....	213	
74	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
105	127	47	28	.....	.....
37	.....	3	25	.....	.....
2,879,451	3,388,320	2,834,669	2,949,756	542,988	550,085	
43,336	36,979	34,071	41,575	2,544	2,353	
2,922,787	3,425,297	2,868,740	2,991,152	545,532	552,439	

IV.

YEARS 1902-3 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
29	54	56	115	.....	.....
19	209	186	147	.....	.....
22	126	131	257	78	.....
129,650	162,160	26	.....	50	150	
24,343	36,551	8,297	6,258	46	21	
3,852	6,070	178	234	9,810	11,140	{ 1902-03.—Holland, \$7,742; Germany, \$2,068. 1903-04.—Holland, \$10,713; Germany, \$269; Belgium, \$158.

TABLE

VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904
Biscuits	\$ 7,808	\$ 7,985	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,395
Butter.....	117,366	116,352	898	159
Butterine and Materials	3,186	178,909	1,809	2,531
Baking Powder	327	269		
Cabbage	4,532	7,459		
Cheese	29,149	36,682	585	609
Chicory and Coffee.....	7,843	7,907	6,481	6,634
Cider.....	53	9	11	7
Cocoa and Chocolate	12,993	16,529	11,624	14,306
Confectionery	12,087	17,454	6,700	10,204
Corn, Indian	12,577	8,801		7
Eggs	2,222	3,763		4
Fish	22,273	13,152	8,207	600
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022	11	81
Fruit	82,708	101,696	35,960	42,072
Groceries	112,023	120,163	51,430	50,322
Hops.....	3,899	5,587	519	730
Indian Meal	7,314	8,971		
Jellies and Jams	6,687	6,131	6,293	5,286
Lard and Tallow	52,288	4,283		61
Malt	7,981	8,372	336	336
Lime Juice	16	115	14	92
Meats	724,961	679,136	3,528	4,143

IV.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
%	%	%	%	%	%	
4,663	3,664	1,369	2,121	10	5	
84,986	97,950	26,207	18,203	5,269	40	
.....	3,194	1,377	161,065	.....	12,119	1903-04.—Holland, \$2,844 ; France, \$12,-119.
327	148	.....	121	.....	.....
838	1,377	3,694	6,082	.....	.....
27,363	35,630	1,127	174	74	269	
300	148	832	717	230	408	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$4 ; Norway, \$17 ; Brazil, \$387.
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	2	
205	1,675	1,164	548	.....	.....
1,005	1,125	4,382	6,123	.....	2	
885	291	11,685	8,503	7	.....
2,218	3,759	4	.....	.....	.....
13,994	1,740	33	593	39	10,219	1903-04.—Portugal, \$10,219.
910,717	1112,645	472,978	501,010	407	286	
7,200	10,302	29,523	39,506	10,025	9,816	1902-03.—Spain, \$6,251 ; Greece, \$3,706.
17,320	18,204	42,747	49,908	526	1,729	1904.—Spain, \$5,246 ; Greece, \$3,791.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1903-04.—S. West Indies, \$3 ; St. Pierre, \$17 ; British West Indies, \$56 ; France, \$673 ; Portugal, \$4 ; Norway, \$41 ; Belgium, \$242 ; Holland, \$370 ; Switzerland, \$273.
166	426	2,584	3,642	630	780	1903-04 Germany, \$780.
6,891	8,704	433	248	.....	19	
158	224	197	67	39	14	
892	991	51,394	3,288	2	3	
7,051	7,921	594	115	.....	.....
.....	19	2	4	.....	.....
91,242	103,322	630,063	571,667	128	4	

TABLE

VALUE OF FOOD IMPORTS INTO NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Molasses	236,671	237,930		
Nuts ..	4,041	4,177	2,929	2,970
Oatmeal	17,949	13,909	1,068	911
Olein	177,499	121,876	690	
Oysters	737	602		
Pease and Meal.....	29,339	27,872	1,305	941
Potatoes	33,534	23,916	3,015	70
Poultry	67	195		
Rice	14,215	16,315	4,738	5,564
Salt ..	118,130	108,116	1,265	2,180
Spirits	50,016	57,209	36,520	37,579
Sugar	123,063	108,450	14,117	12,395
Tea	159,712	184,176	81,544	85,574
Tomatoes and Onions	9,814	9,778	3,027	6,458
Turnips	2,505	2,388		
Vinegar	1,369	1,044	1,047	921
Wine	38,470	28,295	4,050	3,098
Total Dollars.....	3,815,875	4,144,456	299,263	309,439

IV.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04 WITH PLACES OF ORIGIN.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
12,596	19,075		9	224,078	218,846	1902-03.—British West Indies, \$224,078. 1903-04.—British West Indies, \$218,846.
299	253	795	932	18	22	
16,881	12,266		732			
		169,894	113,211	6,915	8,665	1902-03.—France, \$6,915. 1903-04.—\$8,665.
618	497	119	105			
26,989	26,152	45	5	1,000	774	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$737; Belgium, \$35.
29,036	22,417	858	1,197	425	232	
46	71	12	116	9	1	
204	398	88		8,985	10,353	1902-03.—Germany, \$8,983. 1903-04.—Germany, \$10,353.
17,148	20,071	17,775	15,002	81,912	70,863	1902-03.—Spain, \$69,390; Portugal, \$6,207; St. Pierre, \$4,348; Italy, \$1,897. 1903-04.—Spain, \$61,287; Portugal, \$5,921; St. Pierre, \$3,434.
1,067	1,625	87	3,489	12,342	14,520	1902-03.—Rum, British West Indies, \$9,101; Gin, Holland, \$400; Brandy, France, \$2,707. 1903-04.—Rum, British West Indies, \$9,593; Gin, Holland, \$1,333; Brandy, Italy, \$221; France, \$3,164.
2,241	3,712	34,098	40,081	72,577	52,262	1902-03.—Germany, \$69,680; British West Indies, \$1,379. 1903-04.—Germany, \$49,335; British West Indies, \$2,820.
54,208	61,644	450	815	23,510	36,113	1902-03.—Ceylon, \$23,280. 1903-04.—Ceylon, \$35,894.
5,164	1,427	971	1,416	652	727	1903-04.—Portugal, \$613; Spain, \$100; St. Pierre, \$2; Holland, \$2.
2,263	2,377		9	242	2	
126	89	183	29	13	5	
58	1,325	2	17	34,360	23,855	1902-03.—France, \$667; Spain, \$2,197; Portugal, \$31,452. 1903-04.—France, \$1,111; Spain, \$379; Portugal, \$18,947; Germany, \$62.
1,505,502	1,792,248	1,516,630	1,558,397	494,480	484,272	

TABLE

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Antlers	\$ 1,416	\$ 2,149	\$ 660	\$ 321
Beef	775	1,353		
Beer	12	8		
Berries	15,923	5,259	23	20
Biscuits	1,621	995	17	41
Books	3,168	1,321	738	70
Boats		218		100
Butter	15			
Cabbage	58	108		
Caplin..	633	314	291	266
Caribou, Live		100		
Casks	286	174	251	174
Cheese		161		
Coal	185	18		
Cod, Dry.....	5,633,072	5,943,063	402,219	151,665
Cod, Fresh.....	492	371		
“ Pickled	7,287	13,056	107	
Cod-ros	4,389	10,202	1,866	3,905
Coffee.....	80			

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
327	480	429	1,349	.....	.....
.....	960	775	393	.....	.....
12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,900	33	12,964	5,191	36	15	
877	638	684	288	43	28	
790	1,086	1,640	165	.....	.....
.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	7	49	101	
16	48	88	87	238	413	
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	18	.....	.....	150	.....
327,414	418,682	144,562	62,219	4,761,877	5,310,497	1903-04.—Brazil, \$1,578,149 ; Portugal, \$1,713,535 ; Gibraltar, \$760,759 ; Italy, \$454,971 ; Greece, \$43,582 ; Spain, \$348,212 ; British West Indies, \$339,419 ; S. West Indies, \$54,395 ; Buenos Ayres, \$539 ; Panama, \$395.
455	283	.....	66	37	22	
3,825	7,459	3,355	35,597	.....	.....
1,065	1,101	.....	4,812	1,458	344	
.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....

TABLE
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cordage.....		188		
Dogs	26	25		
Dry Goods.....	1,532	1,317	1,159	370
Feathers	194	106	194	89
Fertilizers	27,171	38,981	3,250	146
Flour.....	87	1,842	20	22
Foots Cod.....	120	25	120	25
Foxes, Live	100	828		
Fruit, Dry.....		20		
Fur	89,849	69,339	47,637	44,309
Game	233	85	35	181
Ghee		700		82
Glass.....	206			
Grease.....	769			
Haddock	5,458	3,300	160	380
Hake.....	1,554	66		
Halibut.....	1,884	1,419		
Hams.....		144		
Hardware	5,383	8,109	760	638
Hay.....	314			
Herring Barrels.....	69	200		
Herring	457,384	328,677	13,108	8,287
Hides	326	228		
Hoops.....	271	383		
Household effects.....	20,486	20,085	1,330	982
Junk.....	7,372	8,495	1,030	
Laths	3,152	3,824		
Leather.....	5,415	3,114	304	

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	20	.....	5	.....	.....
368	609	5	338	.....	.....
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,912	23,921	36,900	.....	23	
67	1,660	.....	160	.....	.....
.....	
100	828	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
29,689	16,003	12,463	9,007	60	20	
90	43	33	24	75	.....
.....	.....	.....	618	.....	.....
206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	769	.....	.....	.....
1,996	.....	3,302	400	.....	2,520	1903-04.—Italy, 750 dollars; British West Indies 557 dollars; American West Indies 1,213 dollars.
1,500	.....	.....	.....	54	66	
1,859	1,408	25	11	.....	.....
.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,287	5,763	336	1,689	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	314	.....
.....	200	69	.....	.....	.....
167,614	149,730	253,418	132,327	23,244	38,333	1903-04.—American West Indies, 561 dollars; Columbia, 954 dollars; British West Indies, 36,818 dollars.
326	190	.....	38	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	271	383	
16,098	15,736	3,050	3,357	8	10	
2,072	3,742	4,225	4,663	45	.....
1,952	1,962	1,200	1,862	.....	.....
4,231	3,114	880	.....	.....	.....

TABLE

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leatherware	214			
Ling	80	2,402		
Lobsters.....	387,466	410,405	188,265	222,336
Lumber	232,176	307,540	110,181	270,332
Horses.....	1,085	3,265		
Machinery.....	8,541	9,317		10
Matches.....	648	246		
Metal, Old.....	17,410	6,316	9,083	3,974
Minerals :—				
Barite.....	1,840	6,878		
Copper.....	378,041	403,971	207,228	199,086
Iron.....	692,825	526,285	92,935	56,575
Mica.....	63	100		
Pyrites	167,439	311,162		
Samples.....	220	319		
Talc.....	930			
Miscellaneous Articles.....	6,515	9,835	926	1,389
Molasses.....	930	4,688		
Mussels.....	25			
Musical Instruments		1,130		280
Nickel-plate		39,900		
Oars.....		30		
Oil Cod	445,447	287,045	201,781	119,651

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
134		80				
				80	2,402	1903-04.—British West Indies, 2,404 dollars.
35,030	42,930	3,604	7,086	160,576	138,053	1903-04.—Portugal, 13 dollars; Belgium, 10,696 dollars; Denmark, 4,925 dollars; France, 3,788 dollars; Germany, 100,019 dollars; Holland, 18,150 dollars; London, 132 dollars; India, 330 dollars; 1903-04.—St. Pierre, 480 dollars; Belgium, 17,300 dollars.
3,491	3,090	2,385	16,338	16,119	17,780	
1,085	3,265					
4,586	4,583	2,955	4,724	1,000		
		648	246			
6,141	2,292	2,186	50			
1,200		640	6,878			
		170,813	204,885			
313,780	209,000	92,660	63,680	193,450	197,030	1903-04.—Holland, 197,030 dollars.
50	100	13				
7,890		159,549	311,162			
10	264	210	55			
		930				
3,988	2,073	1,433	6,371	168	2	
930	4,688					
		25				
	500		350			
	39,900					
					30	
21,940	19,624	161,659	138,498	60,067	9,272	1903-04.—Germany, 3,290 dollars; Australia, 2,765 dollars; Italy, 309 dollars; Holland, 804 dollars; Gibraltar, 2,101 dollars.

TABLE

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
Oil, Codliver	\$ 37,240	\$ 482,792	\$ 14,378	\$ 251,833
“ Seal	453,684	303,067	253,536	152,162
“ Whale	256,372	297,415	247,920	267,889
Oxen	215	17,743		17,360
Oil Clothes		175		
Falings		30		30
Pickets	743	544		
Pit-props	7,888		7,888	
Poles	149	286		
Pollock	120	222		
Pork	1,095	1,512		
Poultry	11	33		
Potatoes	23	588		
Rinds	20	75		
Rabbits	40	240	40	240
Sacks	287	297		
Salmon	65,330	75,332	30,821	41,434
Salt	2,975	225		
Scallops		27		
Seals, Dressed	99	163	8	26
“ Skins	325,137	258,987	139,354	106,816
Sheep		273		
Shingles		160		
Skins, Walrus	4,215	13	3,725	
“ Calf		18		
“ Deer		180		
“ Sheep	3,181			
Slate	57,700	39,850	57,700	38,750

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
10,195	43,930	12,657	178,291	10	8,738	1903-04.—Italy, \$6,650 ; Germany, \$2,000 ; Portugal, \$88.
24,062	32,631	66,309	42,466	109,777	75,808	1903-04.—France, \$29,375 ; Germany, \$46,433.
5,725	10,803	2,327	17,010	400	1,713	1903-04. Germany, \$1,713.
	25			215	358	
	175					
				743	541	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$544.
				149	286	
		10		80	292	
	40	1,095	1,172			
	4			11	29	
19	24		4	4	560	1903-04.—St. Pierre, \$560.
20	75					
287	257					
21,374	24,190	8,860	5,675	4,275	4,033	1903-01.—British West Indies, \$1,293 ; Columbia, \$720 ; Norway, \$20 ; Malta, \$320 ; Italy, \$1,380 ; Greece, \$300.
2,945	22					
					27	
72	56	19	81			
411	129	185,372	152,042			
					275	
					160	
	15	190				
	48					
	180					
		3,181				
	1,100					

TABLE

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

Articles.	Totals.		United Kingdom.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Smelts		20		
Sounds and Tongues	102	218		
Spars	597			
Specie	63,626	1,506		779
Spirits, Whisky	225	377	25	95
Stearine	3,705	6,756	1,985	5,556
Steel Billets	2,212	2,000		
Sugar	90			
Tea	531	235		221
Timber and Shooks.....	29	125		
Tobacco.....	1,590	1,876		
Trout	8,492	9,032	1,991	1,537
Turbot	874	1,487		10
Twines and Lines	1,133	1,436		14
Venison		120		
Whalebone.....	9,590	20,557	5,940	12,023
Whale Meat.....		173		8
Wine, Port.....	23,268	12,620	21,931	11,564
Wood.....	3,168	2,145	170	106
Wool	80	23		
Totals	9,976,504	10,381,897	2,173,090	1,993,995

V.

YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04, WITH DESTINATIONS.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	208	.....	.....	.....	10	
180	.....	.....	.....	417	.....
59,436	.....	4,190	727	.....	.....
200	.....	.....	282	.....	.....
770	1,200	950	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,212	2,000	.....	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
534	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	29	125	
.....	107	.....	10	1,590	1,759	1903-04—St. Pierre, \$1,759.
3,372	1,767	3,057	5,289	72	439	
546	1,421	304	4	24	52	
1,133	1,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,832	450	2,702	3,200	.....
.....	99	.....	.....	.....	66	
765	568	252	447	320	41	
.....	2	.....	.....	2,998	2,037	1903-04—Germany, \$55; St. Pierre, \$1,982.
80	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,102,659	1,102,708	1,357,031	1,470,497	5,343,724	5,814,697	

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ST. JOHN'S,

March 1, 1907.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 38.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to transmit for your information a Report I have prepared on the External Trade of the Colony, dealing chiefly with the results of the four fiscal years last past. I would here direct your attention to a few points of special interest in connection with this subject.

2. Table I. of this Report sets forth the total External Trade, Imports and Exports combined, of Newfoundland for the last eighteen years. The lowest figure it reached during that period was \$10,415,796, in 1897-98. The highest figure attained was \$22,500,500, in 1905-06, which is equal to an advance of 116 per cent. on 1897-98. Last year the Value of the Total External Trade was \$4,620,000, or at the rate of £20. 1s. 9d a head for a population of 230,000 people. The growth in total trade has been steady and substantial during the last five years, amounting during that period to \$6,664,069, which gives a mean annual increase of \$1,332,814.

An important dislocation of this trade has taken place during the last eighteen years, as will be seen at a glance from these figures, which shew the Distribution of the Percentage of the Total Trade to have been :—

	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. States.	Elsewhere.
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
1888	38.0	17.3	13.1	31.4
1905-06.....	19.2	23.6	21.8	35.4

3. That the Trade of the Colony is in a sound and healthy condition, is proved by the fact that during the last seven years the Value of Exports has always exceeded that of Imports, the mean excess of the seven years being a balance in favour of the Colony of \$1,274,515 a year, or a total of \$8,221,607.

4. The Value of Imports in 1905-06 was \$10,414,274, which is equal to £9. 5s. 11½d. per caput of population.

There has been a continuous and steady advance in imports during the last five years, amounting during that term to \$2,937,771, which gives a mean annual increase of \$687,548.

The Origin of Imports has undergone very considerable change during the eighteen years last past. The distribution of Imports was :—

	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. States.	Elsewhere.
	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
1888	44.0	27.5	21.5	7.0
1905-06	25.4	33.8	34.6	6.1

Articles of consumption as Food amount to 45 per cent. of Imports, which last year meant an expenditure of \$4,704,013 on imported food. That the population of the Colony is progressing in the comforts of life would seem to be demonstrated by the fact that, while the amount of food produced locally is increasing from year to year, so is the relative sum expended on food stuffs from abroad. This has been per caput of the population, allowance being made for increase in numbers, as follows :—

1902-03—Food imported per head of population	\$16.81
1903-04 “ “ “ “	18.18
1904-05 “ “ “ “	19.77
1905-06 “ “ “ “	20.45

About three and a half million dollars was expended last year on what might be called imported Farm Produce. There can be no doubt whatever that a very considerable part of this imported food supply could be produced in the Colony. Excellent pasture can be cultivated here ; and, perhaps, no country can produce finer vegetables. The probabilities are strong that cereals can be adapted to the soil and climate, and can be successfully grown and ripened in Newfoundland.

Flour amounts to 18 per cent. of total imports ; and Meats to 8.8 per cent. This latter import could be much produced by local enterprise in raising cattle and sheep in Newfoundland, and herds of reindeer in Labrador.

5. The Beverages imported are in remarkably small proportion to population, the imports of Spirits amounting only to .354 of a gallon per head of the population. No spirits are distilled in the Colony. Exactly the same proportion of Beer pays excise. But there is a tendency to increase in the consumption of spirits.

6. Exports for 1905-06 amounted to \$12,086,276, which is equal to £10. 15s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ a head of the population. There has been a progressive increase in exports during the past five years, amounting during that period to 26.6 per cent., or to \$2,173,331, which would be a mean annual advance of \$436,666 on the exports of 1900-01.

In the Destination of Exports considerable change has taken place during the last eighteen years, as may be seen by comparing the first and last of the series, thus :—

Exports to :	U. Kingdom.	Canada.	U. States.	Elsewhere.
1888 	32.1 p.c.	7.1 p.c.	4.7 p.c.	56.1 p.c.
1905-06.....	13.17	14.7	10.5	60.8

7. For the year 1905-06 the sources of the different classes of Exports were :—

From Marine and Fisheries	\$10,117,951, or 83.71 p.c. of Total Exports.
“ Mines	1,540,478, or 12.74 “ “

" Forests.....	308,265, or 2.55	" "
Miscellaneous	119,582, or .99	" "

Thus, considerably more than four-fifths of the Total Exports of this Colony are derived from the sea.

8. The Value and Percentage of the different exports for 1905-06 were from :—

Cod Fishery	\$8,313,557, of 68.8 p.c. of Total Exports.	
Iron Ore.....	768,430, or 6.2	" "
Seal Fishery	611,619, or 5.1	" "
Lobster Fishery	376,490, or 3.2	" "
Copper Ore	375,520, or 3.2	" "
Herring	344,205, or 2.9	" "
Pyrites	334,075, or 2.8	" "
Whale Fishery	222,761, or 1.9	" "
Forest Trees	205,210, or 1.7	" "
Fresh Water Fish	117,621, or 1.0	" "
Furs	92,373, or .8	" "
Slate	38,163, or .3	" "
Miscellaneous	286,152, or 2.3	" "

9. The figures of this Report show that Dry Cod is far the most important export from this Colony. The most remarkable feature of this Cod fishery is its perennial character. The mean export of Dry Cod for 1854 to 1862 was 1,234,349 cwts. The largest export of any year from 1804 to 1854 had been in 1849, 1,175,169 cwts.

The Mean figures for the last thirty years are :—

Quantity, 1,246,666 cwts. ; Price, \$3.81 ; Value, \$4,840,079. The export has within the last hundred and three years thrice exceeded a million and a half cwts., viz :—

1,592,827 cwts. in 1874 ;
 1,535,573 " 1881 ;
 and 1,532,023 " 1883.

The Mean export for the last eleven years has been 1,282,770 cwts. There appears to be a decided tendency to cycles of something like eight or ten years in good and bad fisheries, as seems to be also the case in the Sardine fishery of Europe.

10. The remarkably prosperous condition of the Cod fishery in this Colony in more recent years is more due to the high price of fish than to increase in the

quantity exported. The mean price of the fish exported in 1896-97 was 2.22 cents a pound ; but this rose to 4.74 cents in 1905-06, which is equal to an advance of 113 per cent. in price in ten years ; while the difference in the quantity exported in those two years respectively was only 30 per cent.

11. It cannot be said that the position of the Colony with regard to the Bank Fishery is satisfactory. The mean produce of this branch of the fishery for the last seven years has furnished only 95,414 cwts., about 7.23 per cent. of the total export of dry cod. Last year it yielded only 75,154 cwts., or 5.07 per cent of the whole. The last four years shew a considerable falling off as compared with the previous four years.

12. Some information will be found in the Report on Local Manufactures. There are no complete returns available to show exactly what is manufactured locally, but the figures given prove that products amounting to the value of \$1,-615,561 were turned out. The raw material for these establishments has to be imported, and they require in most instances, as might be expected to be the case in a country so near to Canada and the United States, to be protected by import duties. Some at least have, however, to pay duty on raw material. These manufactories supply a considerable amount of employment to residents of St. John's.

13. It may safely be predicted that in the not far distant future the industry of preserving or canning the different products of the fishery will assume in this Colony far greater proportions than it possesses at present. The Lobster fishery has, so far as canning is concerned, been made a decided success ; and the excellent quality of that article shews clearly that those engaged in the fisheries are able to turn out superior goods by that process. A commencement has been made in canning the cod, up to the present, it is true, on a comparatively small scale, but very successfully as to quality.

14. I think Your Lordship will agree with me that this Report shews conclusively that the present condition of the Colony is prosperous and satisfactory. Newfoundland is, however, only just entering on the process of modern development, and is only now beginning to realise that the future promises much if advantage is taken of the scientific knowledge of the day. Great advances can be made in agriculture, and grazing. The Colony undoubtedly possesses mineral riches. Its forests, if prudently managed, will always be a source of income of considerable value. There are great resources in water power in this country.

The fisheries can be made much more lucrative than they now are. It is true that hostile tariffs stand at present much in the way of the principal exports, though not in such a manner as to prevent a steady advance in price. Indeed the market for fishery products would seem to have a bright prospect before it in the not far distant future, in face of the fact that other fisheries become depleted, while populations are increasing in numbers, and in purchasing capacity, in all the countries this Colony exports to ; and in consideration of the enormous development that may be expected in Canada, by which the Dominion will undoubt-

edly soon be able to offer a great market to Newfoundland close at hand ; and this Canadian market will no doubt lead to the prosecution of several branches of the marine fishery that are as yet only partially developed, or are not at present engaged in.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

'Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

WM. MACGREGOR.

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Elgin, K.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

REPORT

On the Trade and Commerce of Newfoundland, for the Four Years ending with the 30th June, 1906.

1. IN writing this report I have been able, through the courtesy of Mr. LeMessurier, to make use of the Tables of Imports and Exports for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06, the latter not yet in print.

The Newfoundland Customs returns are prepared more with a view to show from what source the revenue of the Colony is obtained than to give complete and precise information with regard to the details of the foreign trade of the country. This is made clear from the one fact alone that imports to the value of \$140,902 in 1902-3, \$166,910 in 1903-04, \$177,458 in 1904-05, and \$184,532 in 1905-06, are left as unspecified, and are entered in the returns under the name of the importer, with the value, and the country from which imported, but without any clue as to what the articles imported really were. To this extent, therefore, the classified lists of imports given in this respect are incomplete, and they cannot be completed, because full and specific entries were not passed for those goods, all of which were admitted free under the existing tariff.

The details of these Unspecified Imports will be found in Table II, as far as they are obtainable, for the four years in question.

Movement of the Total Trade of the Colony.

2. In examining the variations of the Total Trade of the Colony over a series of consecutive years, it has not been found practicable to go back beyond the year 1888. From that date the record has been brought up in Table I. to the 30th June, 1906. It will be observed that the fiscal year was synchronous with the calendar year up to the end of 1894, from which time onwards the fiscal year has ended with June in each year. In Table I. there is thus an omission from the figures of the first six months of 1895.

A very superficial glance at the Customs returns of this Colony shows one that Imports and Exports naturally arrange themselves in four groups, trade to the United Kingdom, to Canada, to the United States, and to Elsewhere.

This arrangement has been followed in this report, and in the different tables prepared for it.

In Table I. the trade of the Colony on the plan above indicated, is shown for a period of 18 years, a lapse of time that is sufficiently long to give trustworthy indications as to the volume and natural trend of the trade.

3. The first point that presents itself on an examination of that table is the strongly marked rise and fall that takes place in the value of the total trade of the Colony. To illustrate this it will be sufficient to contrast the Total Trade of the four following years, thus :—

1888.....	Total Trade, \$14,816,453	100.0 per cent.
1897-98	" 10,415,796	70.3 "
1903-04.	" 19,830,561	133.8 "
1905-06.....	" 22,500,550	151.4 "

The figure that was reached in 1888 was not attained again till 1899-1900. From the latter date till now the increase in value of the total trade has been so progressive and important that at the present time the total trade of the Colony with other countries amounts in round numbers to \$22,500,000, or £4,620,000. This on the basis of the total foreign trade of 1905-06 gives per head of the population of 230,000 souls the sum of \$97.83, which at the statutory rate of conversion (£1=\$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$) is equal to £20. 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The actual figures for 1905-06 were \$10,414,274 (£2,138,453), Imports ; and \$12,086,276 (£2,481,782), Exports ; the exact Totals being \$22,500,550 (£4,620,234).

The fluctuations in the foreign trade of Newfoundland are thus so considerable that a comparison of one year with another might in some cases be seriously misleading. A truer and safer estimate of the Colony's trade may be arrived at by comparing the first five years of the series, 1888-1892, with last five years, ending with June, 1906.

4. If this is done with regard to the total trade between the Colony and the United Kingdom, it will be found that the absolute mean value of that branch of the Colony's trade has remained practically the same, the mean value of the total trade for the first five years being \$4,396,108 ; for the last five years, \$4 409,531. that is an increase of .305 per cent.

If the Imports from the United Kingdom during the first quinquennial period are compared with those of the last one, it will be found that there is an absolute decrease of 1.2 per cent., with a corresponding increase in Exports.

If, in the same way, the Total Trade of the Colony for the first five years is compared with that of the last five years, then it is found that there is an absolute increase of 49.2 per cent.

The distribution of the Total Trade of the Colony, Imports and Exports, was on the mean of the two quinquennial periods as shown below :

	1888-1892.	1901-02, 1905-06-
United Kingdom..	32.88 per cent.	22.38 per cent.
Canada	20.72 "	22.68 "
United States	14.32 "	21.72 "
Elsewhere	31.94 "	32.02 "
	100.0	100.0

The above comparison indicates that the trade of the country is slowly but surely leaving the United Kingdom. This would seem to be demonstrated in a much more pronounced manner by comparing the figures of the first and last years of the series available, thus :

Comparison of the Total Trade of 1888 and 1905-06.

—	1888.	1905-06.	Increase.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent
United Kingdom	\$5,637,658	\$4,313,808	.....	.....	\$1,323,850	23.5
Canada	2,569,779	5,299,108	\$2,729,329	106.2	.....	.....
United States.....	1,951,870	4,888,189	2,936,319	150.4	.....	.....
Elsewhere	4,657,146	7,999,445	3,342,299	21.7	.....	.....

According to the figures for the first and last years of the series, the trade with the United Kingdom has lost in volume nearly one-fourth in eighteen years; but this absolute decrease is much less than the relative loss compared to trade with other countries. In 1888 the trade with the United Kingdom was 38.0 per cent. of the whole, as against 17.3 per cent. with Canada, 13.1 per cent. with the United States, and 31.4 per cent. with all other countries; while in 1905-06 the trade with the United Kingdom represented only 19.2 per cent. of the whole, against 23.6 per cent. with Canada, 21.8 with the United States, and 35.4 with all other places.

5. It will be observed from Table I. that the present state of the Colony's trade as regards the yearly balance is greatly better than it was a few years ago. During the nine years 1888 to 1896-7 the Value of Imports exceeded that of Exports by \$1,110,950, the imports actually exceeding the exports in value in five years out of the nine.

During the last seven years Exports have exceeded Imports as follows :—

Excess of Exports over Imports.

Fiscal Year.	Amount of Excess of Exports.
1899-1900	\$1,130,429
1900-1901	883,475
1901-1902	1,715,839
1902-1903	1,496,560
1903-1904	933,253
1904-1905	390,049
1905-1906	1,672,002

The balance left in favour of the Colony on these seven years is \$8,221,607, or an average of \$1,174,515 a year.

The fluctuations that occur in regards to exports are considerably greater than in the case of imports. The difference between lowest value of exports that of 1896-97, \$4,925,789, and the highest exports, those of 1905-6, \$12,086,276, is \$7,160,487; the difference between the lowest imports, those of 1892, \$5,012,877, and the highest imports, those of 1905-6, \$10,414,274, is \$5,401,397.

Imports.

6. A complete list of the Imports according to value and place of origin is given in Table III., for the four years ending with June, 1906. The increase in the Value of Imports for the last five years has been progressive and important, the advances made on each preceding year having been :—

Fiscal Year.	Amount of Advance.
In 1901-02	\$360,182
In 1902-03	643,259
In 1903-04	968,720
In 1904-05	830,599
In 1905-06	131,981

which is equal to a mean annual advance of \$587,548.

Assuming the total population of the Colony to be 230,000, the imports a head of population were \$45.28 in the year 1905-06, equal to £9 5s. 11½d.

Eighteen years ago the imports from the United Kingdom were some 37.5 per cent. greater than from Canada, and about 51.0 per cent. greater than from the United States. Now the imports from Canada are thirty-three per cent., and from the United States thirty-six per cent. greater than the imports from the United Kingdom.

7. The value of Imports into this Colony for the last four years has been proportionately as follows :—

Percentage of Imports According to Value.

From	1902-03. Per cent.	1903-04. Per cent.	1904-05. Per cent.	1905-06. Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	26.23	25.15	25.92	25.45
Canada	36.22	33.84	39.94	33.81
United States	31.64	34.44	26.75	34.65
Elsewhere	5.87	6.43	7.58	6.09

8. The Totals of the imports into the Colony are remarkable on account of the wide margin within which they have varied. Taking those for 1888, \$7,420,400, as the starting point, it is found that practically the same value was imported in 1893, and in the year 1899-1900. All the nine intervening years show lower importations. It is only during the last five years that imports have shown a steady, progressive, and substantial increase.

The serious nature of the fluctuations that occur from year to year may be seen at a glance from the figures of the following eight years, which present the greatest variations that occurred during the last eighteen years :—

Year.	Imports. in Value.	Per cent.
1888	\$7,420,400	100·0
1892	5,012,877	67·5
1897-1898.....	5,188,863	69·9
1901-1902.....	7,836,685	105·6
1902-1903.....	8,479,944	114·2
1903-1904	9,448,664	127·3
1904-1905	10,279,293	138·5
1905-1906	10,414,274	140·3

9. The Distribution of the import trade during the first and last years of the series under review has been :—

Fiscal Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Per Cent.	Canada	Per Cent.	United States.	Per Cent.	Elsewhere	Per Cent.
	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$	
1888...	7,420,400	3,265,229	44·0	2,041,144	27·5	1,602,138	21·5	511,889	7·0
1905-6	10,414,274	2,651,196	25·4	3,521,939	33·8	3,609,192	34·6	631,947	6·1

These figures show clearly that as regards imports the United Kingdom has come from the first position to occupy the third, and that, too, a bad third. Canadian imports occupy the first place at present, on the mean of the last four years, though those from the United States were higher by \$87,253 in 1905-6. It will be noticed that imports from the Dominion, and also from the United States, now closely approximate what they were from the United Kingdom eighteen years ago. The United States is therefore a greater factor than Canada in displacing the United Kingdom from its former position in the Import trade of Newfoundland.

10. Of all imports into this Colony those that may be designated as Food form the most serious class. An inspection of Table IV. will show in detail of what these articles consisted during the last four years, when the cost to this country was as shown below :—

Food and Beverages Imported—1902-03 to 1905-06.

	Value.	Per cent. of Total Imports.	Per head of Population.
1902-03	\$3,815,875	45 p.c.	\$16·81
1903-04	4,144,456	43 p.c.	18·18
1904-05	4,527,116	44 p.c.	19·77
1905-06	4,704,013	45 p.c.	20·45

These figures are based on a population assumed to have increased during the four years from 227,000 to 230,000. The increased importation of Food per head

of the population points very clearly to a greater degree of comfort in the lives of the people, for there certainly has not been any decrease in the production of food.

11. Of this comparatively great expenditure on Food Imports the following may be termed

Animal Products.

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Animals	\$129,797	\$162,364	\$132,476	\$134,343
Butter	117,360	119,574	116,788	140,030
Butterine	3,186	3,066	4,022	3,748
Cheese	29,149	36,682	36,915	39,688
Lard and Tallow	52,288	55,028	48,319	68,838
Meats	724,961	678,941	717,494	924,252
Olein	177,499	121,876	146,637	200,725
Total	\$1,234,240	\$1,177,531	\$1,202,651	\$1,511,624

12. The following articles of Food, that may be said to be of

Agricultural Origin,

were imported during the four last years :—

ARTICLE.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Beans	\$14,076	\$18,911	\$16,376	\$15,931
Cabbage	4,532	7,459	6,929	9,209
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022	1,844,847	1,822,271
Fruit	82,935	101,696	106,181	107,593
Oatmeal	17,949	13,909	20,355	17,244
Pease and Peasemeal	29,339	27,872	30,075	35,565
Potatoes	33,334	23,916	23,745	31,362
Turnips	2,505	2,388	2,695	4,651
Total	\$1,568,783	\$1,810,173	\$2,051,203	\$2,043,826

A cursory examination of these figures will show what an excellent market is open locally to enterprising farmers in both the agriculture and grazing industries.

From what precedes it will be seen that over three million and a half of dollars were expended last year on imports that may be called farm products required as human food in this Colony.

Beverages.

13. The expenditure on Beverages offers a very striking contrast with the above, and would seem to show that if legitimate importations of this class are not largely supplemented by contraband, the population is a remarkably abstemious

one. It has to be borne in mind that no spirits are distilled in the Colony ; and also that nearly half the wine imported is re-exported. The exact figures were :—

Wine.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Wine imported	\$38,470	\$28,295	\$18,108	\$17,949
Wine exported.....	23,268	12,620	13,064	11,866

The Importations of Beverages were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Aerated Waters.....	\$1,426	\$2,163	\$2,758	\$2,659
Ale	5,790	7,218	8,742	9,582
Spirits.....	50,016	57,209	62,855	61,874
Wine.....	38,470	28,295	21,907	21,455
Total.....	\$95,702	\$94,885	\$96,262	\$95,570

The Spirit of Imports may be Particularised thus :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Brandy.....	4,542	6,085	6,612	5,477
Whisky	19,862	20,134	24,500	22,496
Gin	1,929	4,033	2,306	2,689
Rum	43,561	49,654	58,399	53,602
Total.....	69,894	79,906	91,817	84,264

The mean Importation of Spirits in the four last years has been at the rate of a little more than one-third of a gallon for each inhabitant, in exact figures, .354. It would appear from these figures that the consumption of Spirits is increasing ; that it has in fact increased nearly 20 per cent. during the last four years.

It should be added that the production of Excise Beer in the Colony during the same period has been :—

1902-03.....	66,041 gallons.
1903-04.....	62,024 “
1904-05.....	54,894 “
1905-06.....	82,359 “

The proportion of Excise Beer per capita of the population was thus .353 of a gallon ; exactly the same as in the case of Spirits.

14. Of the Food Imports that could *not* be Produced in the Colony the following were the principal items during the four last years :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Apples	\$32,725	\$42,836	\$37,948	\$39,579
Coffee	7,624	7,097	7,031	6,676
Cocoa	12,993	16,529	16,741	14,723
Groceries	112,023	120,163	128,401	111,048
Molasses	236,674	237,930	372,480	224,237
Rice	14,215	16,315	10,649	14,572
Sugar	123,063	108,450	180,530	213,309
Tea	159,712	184,450	165,432	172,144
Wine	38,470	28,295	21,907	21,455
Total.....	\$737,419	\$762,065	\$801,119	\$817,743

There is no probability that any agricultural development in the Colony will reduce the present expenditure on these articles, except in the one item of apples.

15. The principal Food Imports from the United Kingdom in 1905-06 were :—

Tea	\$68,689, or 35·8 per cent. of the whole		
Groceries.....	50,147, or 45·1	“	“
Spirits.....	40,240, or 65·0	“	“
Fruit	37,825, or 35·2	“	“
Sugar	21,325, or 10·0	“	“
Confectionery.....	11,817, or 57·2	“	“
Cocoa and Chocolate..	11,511, or 78·1	“	“

Probably not more than one half of the seven per cent. of Food Imports from the United Kingdom is of British origin.

16. The most important Food Imports from Canada in 1905-06 were :—

Flour	\$1,155,841, or 63·4 per cent. of the whole.		
Animals.....	133,298, or 99·2	“	“
Meats.....	113,216, or 12·2	“	“
Butter	60,325, or 43·8	“	“
Tea.....	52,221, or 30·3	“	“
Cheese	38,954, or 98·1	“	“
Apples	34,117, or 86·2	“	“
Pease and Meal	31,473, or 88·5	“	“
Potatoes....	27,650, or 88·1	“	“
Groceries	27,089, or 24·3	“	“
Salt	25,081, or 18·0	“	“
Molasses	24,684, or 11·0	“	“

17. The chief items of Food Imports from the United States during 1905-06 were :—

Meats	\$803,451, or 86·9 per cent. of the whole.		
Flour	666,306, or 36·6	"	"
Olein	184,957, or 92·3	"	"
Sugar	139,999, or 65·6	"	"
Lard and Tallow ...	68,004, or 98·7	"	"
Butter	66,619, or 47·5	"	"
Groceries	29,865, or 26·8	"	"
Fruit	25,978, or 24·2	"	"
Indian Corn	7,612, or 98·4	"	"
Cabbage	7,238, or 78·5	"	"
Confectionery	6,861, or 33·4	"	"
Apples	5,412, or 13·6	"	"

18. By far the most important import into this Colony is that of flour, which for 1905-06 amounted to the large sum of \$1,822,271, or say 18 per cent. of the total imports for the year, which was practically the same proportion as in 1904-05. Flour is imported exclusively from Canada and the United States, but in varying proportions, as shewn by the following figures :—

Imports of Flour from Canada and the United States.

	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.
1902-03.....	\$910,717, 65·8 p.c.	\$472,978, 34·2 p.c.
1903-04.....	1,112,645, 68·0	501,010, 31·0
1904-05.....	1,692,704, 91·7	136,512, 7·4
1905-06.....	1,155,841, 63·4	666,306, 36·5

On the mean of the four years Canada supplied 72·45 per cent. of the flour, while 27·28 per cent. came from the United States. Canada has practically a monopoly of the trade in animals, apples, cheese, pease, and potatoes.

19. The second largest import into the Colony is Meats, which in 1905-06 amounted to \$924,252, or to 8·8 per cent of the total imports. Of this total, meats to the value of \$803,451 came from the United States, reaching in round numbers 87 per cent. of the whole meat import. The United States has, as shewn above, almost a complete monopoly of the important supply of olein, lard and tallow.

The most important Food products imported from countries other than the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States in 1905-06, were :—

Beans, \$10,567 all from Holland.

Butter, \$11,890—Holland, \$11,141 ; Germany, \$39 ; Norway, \$605 ; Saint Pierre, \$25.

Fruit, \$32,453—B. W. Indies, \$25 ; Spain, \$557 ; Portugal, \$63 ; Greece, \$13,697 ; Brazil, \$9 ; France, \$102.

Molasses, \$199,532—all from British West Indies.

Olein, \$10,795—all from France.

Salt, \$111,000—Spain, \$99,588 ; St. Pierre, \$3,903 ; Portugal, \$6,279 ; Italy, \$1,230.

Spirits, \$20,098—Holland, \$694 ; France, \$3,848 ; St. Pierre, \$115 ; Portugal, \$104 ; Spain, \$1 ; B. W. Indies, \$15,135 ; Brazil, \$32.

Sugar, \$48,325—St. Pierre, \$42 ; Germany, \$32,216 ; Belgium, \$13,900 ; B. W. Indies, \$2,281 ; Brazil, \$96.

Tea, \$49,771—St. Pierre, \$73 ; India, \$6,818 ; Ceylon, \$42,880.

Wine, \$13,391—France, \$1,097 ; Portugal, \$8,438 ; St. Pierre, \$95 ; Spain, \$3,749 ; Italy, \$35 ; Brazil, \$7.

The Imports of Fruit from "Elsewhere" were also considerable ; in 1904-05, 19·6 per cent. ; in 1905-06, 30·1 per cent. In the latter year this consisted chiefly of Currants ; from Greece, for \$23,697.

20. It will be found from Table IV. that the origin of the Total Food imports was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902-03	7·8	39·4	39·7	12·9
1903-04	7·4	43·2	37·6	11·6
1904-05	7·3	51·6	26·2	14·8
1905-06	6·5	38·8	43·4	11·3

21. At the present time when the question of Trade Preference to the United Kingdom is receiving so much attention in the greatest Colonies of the Empire, there is very special interest connected with the state of trade between each Colony and the Mother Country. It is, therefore, necessary to consider here somewhat more fully the

General Imports From the United Kingdom.

It has been shown above that in 1888 no less than 44 per cent. of the Total Imports came from the United Kingdom, and that these imports have greatly fallen off both absolutely and relatively, until in 1905-06 they amounted to only 25·4 per cent. of the whole. It is now desirable to examine these figures more in detail. Unfortunately it appears to be impossible to obtain from the Blue Books of the Colony specified details of the Imports of former years from the different countries. These records do not seem to exist prior to 1890-91. And the classification of imports followed at present extends back for too short a period to enable one to show precisely on what classes of articles, imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off.

22. The following is a classified list of all Imports into the Colony that in 1905-06 exceeded in value \$100,000, amounting to twenty-six in number :

Flour	\$1,822,271
Meat	921,252
Coal	526,627
Leather and Leatherware	332,337
Dry Goods	331,177
Cotton Fabrics	319,440
Hardware	305,686
Cranes and Mining Machinery	233,488
Small Wares	226,397
Hemp Yarn	225,029
Molasses	224,237
Sugar	213,309
Readymades	209,360
Oleine	200,752
Tweeds	179,796
Tea	172,144
Women's Dress Goods	146,082
Butter	140,031
Salt	139,240
Oats	136,700
Animals	133,343
Groceries	125,971
Machinery	109,711
Kerosene	109,141
Fruit	107,593
Tobacco	100,818

The value of no other class of imports exceeded \$100,000.

23. Of the above twenty-six categories of articles the United Kingdom cannot from its own productions supply any considerable part of the following eleven, namely :—

Flour, meats, molasses, tea, animals, oats, butter, sugar, kerosene, oleine and tobacco.

The United Kingdom, Canada and the United States supplied, in the four years, 1902-03 to 1905-06, the following proportions of the remaining fifteen classes of Principal Imports, in which the United Kingdom might be expected to compete with all other countries. It will be noticed that they have in the table been reduced to fourteen classes by classing together "Machinery" and "Cranes and Machinery" as one item.

In each class the importation exceeded \$100,000, and the fourteen categories furnish thus a fair estimate of the state and trend of trade with the three countries :—

Percentage of Trade between the Colony and the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, in articles in which they could compete on fair terms. Import over \$100,000 in each class.

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				CANADA.				UNITED STATES.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Coal	18.8	24.4	12.9	8.8	77.4	66.8	75.5	76.8	3.5	8.6	11.5	14.7
Leather and Leatherw're	4.0	5.6	5.5	4.8	58.4	52.5	52.5	42.4	37.4	41.7	41.1	52.7
Dry Goods	79.5	77.5	78.1	71.5	8.6	7.1	7.3	10.3	11.6	14.8	13.8	17.4
*Cotton Fabrics				73.8				4.6				20.0
Hardware	48.2	46.0	46.3	43.9	19.1	16.4	19.3	16.6	31.0	33.2	29.0	32.4
Small Wares	87.3	87.1	85.3	86.4	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.8
Hemp Yarn.....	64.8	77.7	71.9	72.8	31.4					20.9	28.0	25.7
Readymades	79.3	77.8	76.0	76.9	6.7	6.3	6.8	5.6	13.7	15.1	16.9	17.8
*Tweeds				93.1				6.9				1.4
*Women's Dress Goods..				94.4				4.1				1.4
Salt	1.0	1.0	0.55	0.74	14.5	19.0	12.5	18.1	15.0	12.7	13.6	1.5
Groceries.....	45.8	47.2	47.1	49.0	15.4	14.6	17.1	21.9	38.1	36.1	34.1	24.2
Machinery, all kinds.....	8.3	9.9	7.7	8.0	33.4	27.9	36.2	42.3	57.6	61.3	54.5	49.4
Fruit	43.3	41.3	39.2	34.9	8.6	10.1	9.5	10.5	35.5	38.8	31.7	24.1

*Included in Dry Goods.

The above figures are for too short a period to be of great present value, but they will be of considerable use in future years in shewing the trend of trade. At present it would seem that the United Kingdom holds its own in Textiles, Small Wares, Hardware, and Groceries, and in nothing else.

24. Some 15,000 to 20,000 tons of anthracite coal is used here annually, for heating purposes, mostly of a domestic character, and this has to be imported from the United States. The imports of English coal will in future probably depend largely on the supply required by the Imperial Navy. The tendency is to obtain the ordinary working coal for railway and similar use from Canada.

The trade in leather and leatherware is practically lost to the United Kingdom, and is likely to be nearly evenly divided between Canada and the United States.

Machinery, it is clear, is to be imported in future principally from the United States.

25. It will be noticed that the greater portion of the Salt imported came from other countries than the three specified above, to the extent of 73.8 per cent. in 1904-05, and to the large figure of 70.7 per cent. in 1905-06. It seems strange that the United Kingdom should have so small a share in the salt trade. The sources of origin of this article were as follows:

Year.	United Kingdom	Canada.	United States.	Spain.	Portugal	St. Pierre.	Italy.	Germany
1902-03.....	\$1,265	\$17,148	\$17,775	\$69,390	\$6,207	\$4,348	\$1,897	\$100
1903-04.....	1,150	19,945	13,448	61,287	5,921	3,443	221	.....
1904-05.....	839	18,021	20,642	99,339	8,311	3,667	212	.....
1905-06.....	1,028	25,084	2,128	99,588	6,279	3,903	1,230	.....

26. The import of fruit from the United States is increasing fast, and is now nearly equal to that from the United Kingdom. It should be pointed out that apples are not included in "fruit," and that six-sevenths of that import comes from Canada, the total for apples amounting to \$42,836 in 1903-04, and to \$39,579 in 1905-06.

Exports.

27. It has been shown above that fluctuations in the sum total of Imports have been remarkably great. The figures that follow will show that the alterations in the value of the gross Exports are still greater. The years that present the greatest variations have been selected for this purpose, as was done in the case of Imports, but the two years of smallest Exports are not the same as the two years of smallest Imports :—

Year.	Exports in Value.	Per cent.
1888..	\$7,396,053	100·0
1896-97.....	4,925,789	66·6
1897-98.....	5,226,933	70·6
1901-02.....	9,552,524	129·1
1902-03...	9,976,504	134·9
1903-04.....	10,381,879	140·3
1905-06.....	12,086,276	163·4

The exports of 1905-06, on the basis of a population of 230,000 inhabitants, amount per caput to \$52.55, equal to £10 15s. 9½d.

It is well worthy of remark that the combined totals of the Exports of the two consecutive years 1896-97 and 1897-98 amounted to only \$10,152,722, something less than half the Exports of the two consecutive years 1902-03 and 1903-04, namely, \$20,358,383. The interval separating these extremes is only three years. It is further very remarkable that the combined Exports of the two fiscal years 1896-7 and of 1897-8 were less than the Export of the year 1904-05 by \$516,620 ; and less than the Exports of 1905-6 by \$1,933,554. In other words the Exports of last year exceeded the combined total exports of 1896-7 and 1897-8 by 19 per cent.

28. The per centage proportionate Distribution of the Export Trade in 1888, in 1903-4, and in 1905-06, may be represented thus :—

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1888.....	32·1	7·1	4·7	56·1
1903-04	19·2	10·6	14·2	56·0
1905-06.....	13·7	14·7	10·5	60·8

This indicates that Exports are being diverted from the United Kingdom to Canada and the United States, especially to the latter ; but that, in the mean, they remain more steady to other places.

29. In the table below the Exports to Different Countries in 1905-06 are arranged in order of value, and in percentage comparison to the first decimal :—

Brazil	\$1,849,041.....	15.3 per cent.
Portugal	1,847,463.....	15.2 "
Canada	1,777,169.....	14.7 "
United Kingdom.....	1,662,612.....	13.7 "
United States.....	1,278,997.....	10.5 "
Italy	1,266,759.....	10.4 "
Spain	806,555.....	6.7 "
British West Indies	416,849.....	3.4 "
Greece	264,458.....	2.1 "
Gibraltar	236,481.....	1.9 "
Holland	227,198.....	1.8 "
A. W. Indies.....	124,815.....	1.0 "
Germany	115,770.....	.9 "
Buenos Ayres	92,829.....	.7 "
Denmark	29,060.....	.2 "
Belgium	21,045.....	.1 "
France	13,713.....	.1 "
Malta	13,684.....	.1 "
Colombia	8,869.....	} .2 "
Costa Rica	7,217.....	
St. Pierre	6,580.....	
Madeira	6,526.....	
Other Places	12,586.....	.1
	<u>\$12,086,276</u>	<u>100.0</u>

30. The total Exports of the Colony for the four last years may be classified as below into products of Mines, Forests, Marine and Fisheries :—

Products of Mines Exported.

Article.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Antimony				\$15,000
Baryta	\$1,840	\$6,878	\$4,775	.....
Copper Ore	378,041	403,971	448,400	375,520
Iron Ore	692,825	526,285	635,350	768,430
Mica	63	100	.....	.....
Pebbles				50
Pyrites	167,439	311,162	410,514	334,075
Samples	220	319	115	240
Slate	57,700	39,850	40,600	38,163
Talc	930	.....	8,006	9,000
Total	<u>\$1,299,058</u>	<u>\$1,288,565</u>	<u>\$1,547,760</u>	<u>\$1,540,478</u>

Products of Forests Exported.

Article.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Antlers.....	\$1,416	\$2,149	\$2,171	\$2,752
Barrels	69	200	196	.....
Berries	15,923	5,259	9,764	6,271
Caribou (live).....	.....	100	250	750
Casks	286	174	275	340
Deer Skins .....	.....	180	1,189	802
Feathers	194	106	136	377
Foxes (live)	100	828	.....	.....
Furs	89,849	69,339	81,891	92,373
Game	233	85	68	90
Laths	3,152	3,824	2,758	27,364
Lumber	232,176	307,540	197,347	176,157
Oars .....	.....	30	.....	.....
Palings.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Pickets	743	544	466	.....
Pit Props.....	7,888	.....	.....	.....
Poles	149	286	67	.....
Rabbits.....	40	240	.....	.....
Rinds	20	75	.....	.....
Shingles .....	.....	160	100	139
Spars	597	.....	.....	.....
Timber and Shooks	29	125	493	1,137
Venison .....	.....	120	.....	.....
Wool	3,168	2,145	2,161	73
Totals.....	\$356,032	\$393,539	\$299,332	\$308,625

Fishery and Marine Products Exported.

Articles.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Caplin	\$633	\$814	\$811	\$1,513
Cod - Boneless .....	.....	.....	.....	6
Canned .....	.....	.....	686	3,556
Dried	5,663,072	5,943,063	6,108,618	7,864,719
Fresh	492	371	192	228
Oil, Crude	455,447	287,045	168,184	354,352
Refined.....	37,240	482,792	137,265	34,995
Pickled.....	7,287	43,056	13,167	38,977
Roes	4,389	10,202	8,335	16,599
Sounds & Tongues.	102	218	86	131
Eels .....	.....	.....	10	465
Haddock	5,458	3,300	7,462	3,134
Halibut	1,884	1,419	1,628	428

Fishery and Marine Products Exported—(Continued).

Articles.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Herring—Bulk	\$133,081	\$48,132	\$84,305	\$61,124
Fresh		642	44	12
Frozen	66,295	44,971	70,535	74,477
Pickled	257,151	234,885	225,054	208,264
Smoked	857	47	50	328
Ling	80	2,402	4	8,646
Lobster	387,466	410,405	512,662	376,490
Mussels	25		15	
Pollock	120	222	715	500
Salmon—Fresh	11,463	8,768	14,383	17,931
Pickled	53,214	65,400	70,283	88,005
Preserved.....	653	1,117	1,203	660
Smoked		47		49
Scallops		27	60	
Seals—Dressed	99	163	375	141
Oil	453,684	303,067	374,974	297,430
Skins	325,137	258,987	370,261	314,048
Smelts		20	206	2,478
Squid			12	
Stearine	3,705	6,756	3,374	5,263
Trout	8,492	9,032	12,548	10,511
Turbot	874	1,487	850	490
Walrus—Skins	4,215	13		100
Whale—Bone	9,590	29,557	34,835	27,143
Fertilizer	27,171	38,981	115,955	80,133
Glue		700	35	16
Meat		173	214	1,704
Oil.....	256,372	297,415	384,062	222,761
Skins				150
Total	\$8,175,748	\$8,535,696	\$8,723,453	\$10,117,951

33. These classified figures may be summarized thus:—

Class of Exports.	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Marine and Fishery.....	\$8,175,748	\$8,535,696	\$8,723,458	\$10,117,951
Mines	1,299,058	1,288,565	1,547,760	1,540,478
Forests	356,032	393,539	299,331	308,625
Miscellaneous	145,666	164,097	98,793	119,582
Total	\$9,976,504	\$10,381,897	\$10,669,342	\$12,086,276

The above data shew that, on the mean of the four last years, Exports are derived from —

Marine and Fishery.....	82.47 per cent.
Mines	13.17 "
Forests	3.15 "
Miscellaneous.....	1.22 "

	100.9

Minerals.

34. The mineral exports are, as might be expected, more stable, and liable to less serious fluctuations, than the fishery. The result of experience goes to show that as one mineral export becomes less, another increases to make up for the deficiency. Unfortunately, however, the value of the minerals does not amount to one-sixth that of the marine and fishery exports.

The value of the Minerals exported from Newfoundland during the seven fiscal years ending 30th June, 1906, has been :—

Fiscal Year.	Value.
1899-1900	\$939,322
1900-01	850,720
1901-02	1,282,311
1902-03	1,299,058
1903-04	1,288,565
1904-05	1,547,760
1905-06	1,540,478

The value of the Mineral Exports has thus been practically stationary during the last two years, though there has been substantial advance on the two previous years.

The Exports to the United Kingdom have fallen off steadily, from \$357,863 in 1902-03, to \$231,125 in 1905-06. The export of iron ore to Holland remains practically the same. But the exports to Canada and the United States are swollen by the increased production, as well as by the diminution in exports to the United Kingdom.

The slate is exported to the United Kingdom almost exclusively. The copper ore is divided between the United Kingdom and the United States. Iron ores are now sent chiefly to Canada and Holland, nearly two-thirds of the whole to the former country. The pyrites produced is sent exclusively to the United States.

35. The figures below show, on the basis of the last four years, the proportion

which the value of the four principal Mineral Exports bear in that class of product, and the percentage they form of the total export trade of the Colony :—

Mineral Product.	Per cent. of Total Mineral Export, 1902-03 to 1905-06	Per cent of Total Export Trade, 1902-03 to 1905-06.
Iron Ore.....	46·2 p.c.	6·2 p.c.
Copper Ore.....	27·2 	3·7
Pyrites	21·5 	2·9
Slate	3·1 	·4

It will be observed that these four products constitute 98 per cent. of the total Mineral Exports.

36. The following table shews the Destination of Mineral Exports during the last four years :—

Nature and Destination of Mineral

Class of Mineral.	Total Value.				United Kingdom.				Canada.	
	1902-03.	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04
	£	\$	£	\$	£	£	£	£	\$	£
Antimony.....				15,000				15,00		
Baryta	1,840	6,878	4,775						1,200	
Copper Ore	378,041	403,971	448,400	375,520	207,228	199,086	202,760	159,445		
Iron Ore...	698,025	526,285	635,350	768,430	92,935	56,575	33,000	18,920	313,780	209,000
Mica.....	63	100							50	100
Pyrites.....	167,439	311,162	410,514	334,075					7,890	
Samples.....	220	319	115	210					10	264
Slate	57,700	39,850	40,600	38,163	37,700	38,750	40,600	37,760		1,100
Talc	930		8,006	9,000						
Totals...	1,304,258	1,288,565	1,547,760	1,540,428	357,863	294,411	276,360	231,125	322,930	210,464

Exports during the last Four Years.

Canada.		United States.				Holland.				Germany.	
1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-93	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1902-03	1903-04
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....
.....	.....	640	6,878	1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	170,813	204,885	245,640	216,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
387,750	506,100	92,660	63,680	5,400	35,805	193,450	197,030	209,200	207,610	5,200	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	159,549	311,162	410,514	334,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	110	210	55	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	930	.....	8,006	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
387,865	506,613	424,815	586,660	674,335	595,075	193,450	197,030	209,200	207,610	5,200	.....

Forest Produce.

(a) LUMBER.

37. The chief Export under this heading is Lumber, the value of which fell from \$307,540 in 1903-04, to \$176,157 in 1905-06. Its destination was chiefly to the United Kingdom in the period from 1902 to 1904, namely, \$210,181 in 1902-03, and \$270,332 in 1903-04; but decreased to \$57,111, and \$44,943 respectively in the two last years. In 1905-06 there was an export of Lumber to Buenos Ayres to the value of \$92,829 and of \$28,720 to the United States. The export of Laths increased greatly last year, reaching the figure of \$27,364. There is every reason to expect a very large increase in the value of exports from Forest Products in the near future, as great areas of forest have been conceded recently for the manufacture of pulp and paper, for which the pine forests of this country seems to be very suitable. They also exist on a large scale.

On the average of the last four years the mean annual value of all exports derived from forest trees thus amounts to \$242,587, or 2·3 of the total exports of the Colony.

(b) FURS.

38. The second largest export from the forests consists of Furs.

Practically all Furs exported from this country are sent to the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, as may be seen from these figures :

Export of Furs from 1902-03 to 1905-06.

—	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1902-03	\$47,637	\$29,689	\$12,463	\$60	\$89,849
1903-04	44,309	16,003	9,007	20	69,339
1904-05	28,608	37,223	10,057	3	75,891
1905-06	53,474	33,125	5,654	120	92,373

The mean annual value has thus been \$81,863, or .8 per cent. of total exports.

The Total Value of the Furs exported from the Colony 1905-06 was \$92,373, and of this the Furs shipped from Labrador amounted to \$35,034. As there can be no doubt that a considerable amount of Fur leaves Labrador that is not there shipped outwards, it may very safely be assumed that considerably more than a third part of the fur export comes from the Labrador territory.

(c) BERRIES.

39. The third item of value in the list of Forest products is Berries, which

during the four last years have been exported to the mean value of \$9,404. This export could be greatly extended.

Fisheries and Marine Products.

40. The Marine and Fishery Export has been shown by the above figures to form the staple product of this Colony, amounting on the mean of the four last years to 82.4 per cent. of all the Exports from the country.

This class of Exports as enumerated in paragraph 32 has been made to include the products of the Sealing and Whaling Industries.

Seal Exports.

41. The Value of the seal fishery for the last sixteen years has been as follows:--

Fiscal Year.	Skins.	Oil.	Total.	Per cent.
1890	\$221,388	\$335,685	\$557,073	100.0
1891	364,981	415,826	780,807	140.0
1892	468,209	397,575	865,784	155.4
1893	116,702	205,240	321,942	56.0
1894	227,578	276,284	503,862	90.4
1895	379,095	306,120	685,215	123.0
1896, first 6 months	166,306	74,690	240,996	43.2
1896-97	117,204	246,263	363,467	66.1
1897-98	129,840	218,279	348,119	62.5
1898-99	136,563	252,036	388,599	69.7
1899-1900	162,330	433,605	595,935	107.0
1900-01	282,895	424,632	707,527	127.0
1901-02	420,869	379,445	800,014	143.6
1902-03	325,236	453,684	778,821	139.6
1903-04	259,150	303,067	562,054	100.9
1904-05	370,636	374,974	745,610	133.8
1905-06	314,189	297,430	611,619	109.8
Mean for Sixteen Years..	\$268,593	\$332,509	\$601,102	

The Mean Annual Value of the Seal Skins exported during the sixteen fiscal years ending with June, 1906, was thus \$268,593; and the Mean Annual Value of the Seal Oil exported during the same period was \$332,509; while the Total Mean Annual Value of both Skins and Oil has been \$601,102. In this calculation the period from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1896, is omitted, as an intercalary semestre brought about by the change of currency of the financial year, which from 1896 begins with 1st July.

42. The Seals that are caught are practically of two kinds, "Harps," or

Greenland Seals ; and "Hoods," or Bladdernosed Seals, *cystophora cristata*, and chiefly the former, as shewn below, for the five last seasons : —

	Harps.	Hoods.	Total.
1902	249,612	24,607.....	274,219
1903	296,179	21,381.....	317,560
1904	273,596	10,877.....	284,473
1905	163,867	13,233.....	177,100
1906	313,089	28,747.....	341,836

43. It is hardly necessary to point out that the Seal fishery is as liable to fluctuations as is any other form of the chase or of sea fishery. To prove this it is only necessary to mention here that in 1893 the total value of the seal export was only \$321,942. In 1896-97 the number of seal skins was 195,340, the value \$117,204 ; against 528,150 skins, valued at \$420,869, in 1901-02. In other words the value of seal skins exported in 1901-02 was, in round figures, more than three and a half times as great as was the value exported in 1896-97.

"Sealing" is, moreover, a laborious and dangerous calling, even to those trained to it from youth, as was painfully demonstrated in 1897-98, when forty-eight sealers were frozen to death on the 'ice-pans.' In that year the total value of the Seal Export was only \$348,119.

On the result of the last Sixteen years, the total Seal Export has formed 7.7 of the total Exports of the Colony ; of which the oil furnished 4.3 per cent., and the skins 3.4 per cent.

Fresh Water Fish.

44. The Export of fresh-water fish amounted to :—

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Salmon	\$65,330	\$75,332	\$85,869	\$106,645
Trout	8,492	9,033	12,548	10,511
Eels			10	465
Total.	\$73,822	\$84,364	\$98,427	\$117,621

About two-fifths of the Salmon Export is to the United Kingdom and Canada respectively ; the remaining fifth to divers places. About a third of the trout is sent to the United States and nearly the same proportion to Canada, while about half the remainder is sent to the United Kingdom.

The Export of Fresh Water Fish has, on the above returns, barely amounted to one per cent. of the total Exports of the Colony on the mean of the four last years.

Lobsters.

45. The Export of Lobster, which is of very considerable importance, has during the last four years been Distributed, and been of the value shewn below :—

—	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	Mean.
United Kingdom.....	\$188,265	\$222,336	\$270,845	\$141,464	\$205,272
Germany.....	101,943	100,019	104,401	109,770	104,033
Canada	35,030	42,930	62,715	58,917	49,898
Holland	19,025	18,150	24,890	18,880	17,986
Belgium.....	16,434	10,596	24,477	12,371	15,946
France.....	8,200	3,788	3,006	3,400	4,597
Denmark	7,710	4,925	19,055	29,061	15,188
Sweden	8,235	132	840	.....	3,970
United States.....	3,905	7,086	2,301	2,588	3,970
Russia	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	350	330	.....	.....	.....
American West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
St. Pierre	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	10	.....	26	27	.....
Portugal .....	.....	13	12	.....	.....
Italy .....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Total	\$387,466	\$410,405	\$512,662	\$376,490	\$421,726

There was an increase of \$22,939 in 1903-04 on this fishery as compared with that of 1902-3; and in 1904-5 there was a further advance of \$102,257 on the yield of 1903-04. But this prosperous state of matters had a set-back by a falling off in 1905-06 of \$136,172, or of 26 per cent., on the preceding year. The Lobster Fishery on the mean of the four last years has made up 4.2 per cent. of Total Exports.

Herring Fishery.

46. The Export of Herring also forms an item of considerable importance. The Exports of this article were as follows :—

—	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	Mean.
United States.....	\$253,418	\$132,327	\$190,502	\$117,895	\$173,535
Canada	167,614	149,730	160,900	202,151	170,099
British West Indies...	22,192	36,818	21,415	14,863	23,822
United Kingdom.....	13,108	8,287	6,679	9,182	9,314
Cape Colony.....	600	.....	.....	.....	150
American West Indies.....	178	561	200	60	247
Colombia.....	173	954	292	64	371
Germany.....	101	.....	.....	.....	12
Total	\$457,384	\$328,677	\$379,988	\$344,205	\$377,565

The proportionate distribution of the Herring exported has, therefore, been, on the last four years :—

To the United States.....	45.96 per cent.
Canada	45.05 “
British West Indies.....	6.34 “
United Kingdom.....	2.46 “
Other places.....	.21 “

The Herring Export of the last four years has formed 3.59 per cent. of the Total Exports of the Colony.

The Winter Herring Fishery of Bay of Islands, from October to January, forms a very important consideration in this branch of the Fishery. It has given the following results during the last three years :—

Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1904-5.....	105,425	\$185,837
1905-6.....	85,641	144,474
1906-7.....	116,236	452,144

During the Season 1906-07 the destination of exports, in quantity, was,—

To the United States.....	81,285 brls., or 69.9 per cent.
To Canada.....	34,571 “ 29.7 “
Shipped Coastwise.....	380 “ .3 “
	116,236 100.0

Whale Fishery.

47. This industry, though historically an ancient one in these seas, is yet in its present form, of recent origin. Its development and progress will be fully understood from the following Table of Exports of this class :—

PRODUCTS OF THE WHALE FISHERY.

Article.	1897-8	1898-9	1899-00	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Oil	\$1,325	\$14,439	\$34,604	\$54,221	\$112,859	\$256,372	\$297,415	\$384,062	\$222,761
Fertilizers....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,171	38,981	115,955	80,133
Gills	41	148	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bone	200	941	1,814	13,550	12,285	9,590	29,557	34,835	27,143
Hide .....	.....	.....	10	14	143	.....	.....	.....	150
Meat .....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	214	1,704
Glue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	35	16
Total	\$1,581	\$15,606	\$36,428	\$67,794	\$125,287	\$293,133	\$366,826	\$535,101	\$331,907

The Whale Oil has been sent to the following countries :—

	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	Mean of Four Yrs.	Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	\$247,920	\$267,889	\$353,728	\$205,283	\$268,705	92.6
Canada.....	5,725	10,803	13,693	4,009	8,557	3.0
United States.....	2,327	17,010	12,789	13,415	11,383	3.9
Elsewhere.....	400	1,713	3,852	54	1,505	.5
	\$256,372	\$297,415	\$384,062	\$222,761	\$290,152	100.0

Almost the whole export of Fertilizers goes to the United States. Its mean value in the four years has been \$65,560. The Whale Bone is practically divided between the United Kingdom and Canada. Its mean annual value has been on the last four years \$25,281. The export of Whale Products for the last four years has amounted to 3.54 per cent. of Total Exports, almost identical in value with the Herring Export.

The Cod Fishery.

48. The Cod Fishery of Newfoundland is justly one of the most celebrated fisheries in the world. It is very remarkable on account of its value, and of its continuous, perennial character, which has made it a subject of envy to several great nations of the old and new worlds for hundreds of years. Its value is increasing; and it may safely be predicted that its economic importance will continue to advance far beyond the high position it has already obtained. This industry is therefore entitled to careful consideration in this Report.

The total Value of the Exports of Products from the Cod Fishery during the four last years has been as follows:—

Year.	Oil.	Roes, Sounds, Tgs.	Flesh.	Totals.
1902-03.....	\$482,687	\$ 4,491	\$5,670,851	\$6,158,029
1903-04.....	769,837	10,420	5,986,490	6,766,747
1904-05.....	305,449	8,421	6,122,663	6,436,533
1905-06.....	389,347	16,730	7,907,480	8,313,557
Mean	\$486,830	\$10,015	\$6,421,871	\$6,918,717

Of the Mean of the four last years the Products of the Cod Fishery have furnished 65.9 per cent. of the total Exports of the Colony. In 1905-6 the proportion rose to 68.8 per cent.

Dry Cod.

49. This article has formed, during the four years ending with June, 1906, 92.4 per cent. of the total exports from the Cod Fishery, with a mean value of \$6,394,868.

The Table below will be found to give the quantity, the value and the price,

both absolutely and relatively, of the Dry Cod exported from this Colony during the thirty years from 1876 to June, 1906.

It will be noticed that for the thirty years the mean :—

Quantity has been	1,246,664 cwts.
Price.....	\$3.81
Value	\$4,830,079

In this Table the results of 1876 has been taken as unity for the thirty years. The lowest quantity was exported in 1877, 1,034,101 cwts. ; the greatest quantity in 1881, 1,535,573 cwts.

The lowest price was \$2.46 a cwt., in 1896-97 ; the highest price, \$5.31, in 1905-06.

The lowest total value was \$2,824,242, in 1896-97 ; the highest total value, \$7,864,719, in 1905-06.

It is noticeable that good and bad years of the fishery occur in groups. A very good, or a very bad, year does not occur isolated ; but, on the contrary, a bad year seems to be followed by others, while the same holds good of fat years. But the cycles are not regular in their recurrence. For example, the mean annual export of Dry Cod during the eight years from 1879 to 1886 was 1,414,566 cwts. These were fat years, and they were followed by eight lean years, from 1887 to 1894, when the mean annual export sank to 1,104,418 cwts.

There has, however, been no very bad fishery since 1895-96. The lowest quantity of Dry Cod exported during the last eleven years has been 1,135,817 cwts. in 1896-97. The mean of the last eleven years has been 1,282,770 cwts. The eight years from 1854 to 1862 formed a remarkable group, the mean exports of which was 1,234,349 cwts.

The smallest exports since 1804 has been 576,132 cwts. in 1808. Since 1868 no year's export has been under a million cwts.

50. Exports of Dry Cod, for Thirty Years, from 1876 to 1905-06, in Quantity, Price, and Total Value.

Year.	Dry Cod, in cwts.	Per Cent.	Mean Price.	Per Cent.	Total Value..	Per Cent
1876	1,068,471	100.0	\$4.81	100.0	\$5,118,201	100.0
7	1,034,101	96.8	4.10	85.2	4,327,583	84.6
8	1,035,013	96.9	3.90	81.1	4,108,273	80.2
9	1,387,770	129.9	3.20	66.5	4,474,072	87.4
1880	1,383,531	129.5	3.20	66.5	4,478,154	87.5
1	1,535,573	143.7	4.00	83.2	6,211,464	121.3
2	1,391,107	130.2	4.30	89.4	6,065,722	118.5
3	1,532,023	143.4	3.80	79.0	5,830,227	113.9
4	1,457,637	136.4	3.80	79.0	5,504,487	107.5
5	1,284,710	120.2	3.10	64.4	4,061,600	79.3
6	1,344,180	125.8	3.00	62.3	4,072,427	79.5
7	1,080,024	101.8	3.80	79.0	4,262,211	83.2
8	1,175,720	110.0	4.20	87.3	4,938,048	96.5
9	1,076,507	100.8	4.20	87.3	4,542,777	88.7
1890	1,040,916	97.5	3.70	76.9	3,886,898	75.9
1	1,244,834	116.5	3.90	81.1	4,864,525	95.0
2	1,049,310	98.2	3.45	71.7	3,645,311	71.2
3	1,060,335	99.2	3.60	74.8	4,328,499	84.5
4	1,107,696	103.6	3.29	68.3	3,703,338	72.3
1895-96	1,312,608	122.8	2.92	60.7	4,297,699	83.9
96-97	1,135,817	106.3	2.46	51.1	2,824,242	55.2
97-98	1,145,540	107.2	2.82	58.6	3,230,928	63.1
98-99	1,226,336	115.3	3.62	75.2	4,445,031	86.8
99-1900	1,300,622	121.7	4.19	87.1	5,453,538	106.5
1900-01	1,233,107	115.2	4.19	87.1	5,171,910	101.5
1-02	1,288,955	120.6	4.27	88.7	5,509,738	107.6
2-03	1,429,724	133.8	3.94	81.9	5,633,072	110.6
3-04	1,364,373	127.3	4.37	90.8	5,943,063	116.1
4-05	1,196,814	112.0	5.14	106.8	6,108,618	119.3
5-06	1,481,025	138.6	5.31	110.4	7,864,719	153.6
Means:	1,246,664.3	.....	3.81	.....	\$4,840,078.83	.....

51. The present markets for Dry Cod are shewn below, on the basis of the mean of the last six years ending with June, 1906 ; and also on the complete list of the last year's exports :—

Markets for Dry Cod.

From 1900-01 to 1905-06, Annual Mean.		For 1905-06.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.
Portugal	333,736	Portugal	301,203
Brazil	329,350	Brazil	301,487
Gibraltar	182,529	Italy	273,453
Spain	101,530	Spain	174,970
Italy	96,108	Canada	148,171

MARKETS FOR DRY COD (continued).

From 1900-01 to 1905-06, Annual Mean.		Fqr 1905-06.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.
British West Indies	81,261	British West Indies	68,226
Canada	78,351	Greece.....	66,724
United Kingdom	75,926	Gibraltar	51,409
United States	24,315	United Kingdom..	46,601
Colombia	1,592	American West Indies.....	20,450
Costa Rica	825	United States	19,208
American West Indies—5 yrs..	11,781	Malta	2,105
Greece—4 years	20,599	Colombia	1,341
Malta—4 years..	1,244	Costa Rica	1,214
		Canary Islands	1,122
		Hawaii	200
		Austria	69
		French West Indies	40
		Honduras	22
		Total.....	1,481,025

52. It will be noticed that both on the mean of the last six years, and on the results of last year, Portugal comes first on the list as to quantity, but only just before Brazil.

Gibraltar, which in recent years stood third in importance, has, in 1905-06, come to occupy the eighth place. It is a distributing centre only, not a consumption market.

The most striking change is, however, observable in the Italian market, which has grown in a very remarkable manner. The exports to Italy have been annually since 1900-01, in cwts, 6,500; 24,700; 52,892; 107,647; 111,447; 273,453. Such a speedy and extensive rise in an individual market is probably unprecedented. Italy, from the ninth place in exports in 1900-01, came thus to occupy the third position in 1905-06.

An interesting point in connection with this market will be found further on, where it is shewn that the export of Dry Cod from France to Italy, under the bounty system, was 140,998 cwts. in 1901, and only 50,108 cwts. in 1904.

The growth of the export to Greece has also been very satisfactory. There was no export to Greece in 1900-01, 1901-02, and only 800 cwts. in 1902-03; while it reached 66,724 cwts. in 1905-06.

The quantity of Dry Cod sent to the United Kingdom has been nearly stationary for the three last years, the average being 43,060 cwts., considerably less than half of what it had been during the three previous years.

The export to Canada is clearly increasing, though with considerable irregularity. It has risen from 21,921 cwts. in 1900-01 to 148,171 cwts. in 1905-06.

The quantity of Dry Cod shipped to the United States is insignificant, with a mean of 13,974 cwts. on the three last years; but last years export was slightly better than the two previous years, viz.: 19,208 cwts.

53. The Table below gives a complete detailed list of the quantity and value of the Dry Cod exported to different countries from this Colony during the six years from 1900-01 to 1905-06.

The total Exports of Dry Cod to different countries have been as follows during the six fiscal years, 1900-01 to 1905-06 :—

Dry Cod Exports, 1900-01 to 1905-06.

COUNTRY.	1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity Cwts.	Value. Dollars.
United Kingdom	95,530	358,784	123,738	498,024	107,079	402,219	41,841	151,655	40,787	170,341	43,601	189,270
Canada	21,921	78,783	43,624	176,972	87,480	327,414	107,430	418,682	61,459	295,375	148,171	751,079
United States	37,594	154,749	32,261	145,007	34,115	141,562	13,642	62,219	9,072	50,587	19,208	117,025
Gibraltar	181,625	583,501	198,853	697,953	240,351	773,481	207,429	760,759	215,507	902,255	51,409	236,481
British West Indies.....	67,425	298,994	93,367	414,140	112,861	466,726	70,926	339,419	65,763	351,836	68,226	386,843
Italy	6,500	30,000	24,711	111,814	52,892	220,323	107,647	454,971	111,447	540,470	273,453	1,259,682
Spain	84,112	364,213	60,115	251,636	92,700	336,195	85,583	348,218	111,700	512,700	174,970	803,623
Panama	69	283	75	375	.....	.....	86	395	154	797	.....	.....
Austria	6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40	.....	.....	69	455
Costa Rica	183	1,038	129	640	220	890	1,141	5,405	2,066	10,871	1,214	7,217
Portugal	276,647	1,187,626	333,130	1,452,929	388,225	1,603,431	377,924	1,713,535	332,287	1,799,352	304,203	1,847,463
Colombia	1,276	5,653	1,895	8,885	1,753	7,015	1,578	6,984	1,621	8,189	1,341	8,028
American West Indies.....	1,941	8,275	.....	.....	12,734	51,569	12,009	54,395	11,763	60,789	20,460	123,403
Brazil	458,249	2,009,981	367,398	1,710,665	297,301	1,294,735	315,112	1,578,149	236,553	1,369,584	301,487	1,848,964
S. West Indies.....	.....	.....	9,625	40,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony .....	.....	.....	30	120	275	1,100	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	1,820	840	3,770	1,570	8,016	2,105	12,750
Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	4,400	12,040	43,852	3,632	18,886	66,724	264,458
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	44	1,143	6,620	1,122	6,526
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	539	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Video .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	200	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,550	40	240
Honduras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	132
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,100
Totals.....	1,233,107	5,171,910	1,288,956	5,509,738	1,429,274	5,633,072	1,364,373	5,943,053	1,196,814	6,108,618	1,481,025	7,864,719

54. In the table that follows a complete list of the Mean Prices of the Dry Cod exported to each country respectively during the last Six Years is set forth.

The Mean Price of the Whole Export for each year has been, per cwt :—

1900-01	\$4.19
1901-02	4.27
1902-03	3.94
1903-04	4.37
1904-05	5.14
1905-06	5.31

That there is very considerable variation in the declared price is shewn by a comparison of the highest and lowest prices of each year.

	Highest Price per Cwt.	Lowest Prices per Cwt.
1900-01	\$5.67, Costa Rica.	\$3.21, Gibraltar.
1901-02	\$5.00, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador.	\$3.50 “
1902-03	\$5.00, Greece.	\$3.21 “
1903-04	\$5.00, Brazil, Austria, Cape, Australia	\$3.62, United Kingdom.
1904-05	\$5.79, Brazil.	\$4.18, United Kingdom, Gibraltar
1905-06	\$6.09, United States.	\$3.96, Greece.

55. Price of Codfish Exported to Different Countries during the Six years ending June 30th, 1906.

PLACE.	Price per cwt. or quintal, in dollars.						Mean Price for years given.
	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
United Kingdom	\$3.75	\$4.02	\$3.75	\$3.62	\$4.18	\$4.06	\$3.89 on 6 years.
Canada	3.59	4.05	3.74	3.89	4.80	5.20	4.21 “
United States	4.11	4.49	4.14	4.56	5.57	6.09	4.83 “
Gibraltar	3.21	3.50	3.21	3.67	4.18	4.60	3.73 “
British West Indies	4.43	4.43	4.13	4.22	5.19	5.67	4.68 “
Italy	4.61	4.12	4.16	4.23	4.85	4.60	4.43 “
Spain	4.33	4.18	3.62	4.06	4.59	4.55	4.22 “
Panama	4.10	5.00		4.59	5.01		4.67 on 4 years.
Austria	5.00			5.00		6.32	5.44 on 3 “
Costa Rica	5.67	5.00	4.04	4.73	5.26	5.94	5.11 on 6 “
Portugal	4.29	4.36	4.13	4.53	5.58	6.07	4.83 “
Brazil	4.58	4.65	4.35	5.00	5.79	6.13	5.08 “
Malta			4.00	4.48	5.10	6.05	4.91 on 4 years.
Cape Colony		4.00	4.00	5.00			4.25 on 3 “
Ecuador		5.00					4.50 on 2 “
Greece			5.00	3.64	5.20	3.96	4.45 on 4 “
Australia				5.00			5.00 on 1 year.
Canary Islands				4.00	5.70	5.82	5.17 on 2 years.
Buenos Ayres				4.42			4.22 on 1 year.
Monte Video					5.00		5.00 on 1 “
Colombia					5.05	5.98	5.51 on 2 years.
A. W. Indies					5.17	6.05	5.61 on 2 “
E. W. Indies					5.16	6.00	5.58 on 2 “
Honduras						6.00	6.00 on 1 year.
Hawaii						5.50	5.50 on 1 “

The Price of Dry Cod.

56. An inspection of the table under paragraph 50, will show that the rise in the price of the Dry Cod exported from this Colony has, on the mean of the annual export, been very remarkable, as is shewn perhaps more clearly by the figures below, which represent the price of Dry Cod per lb. for the last ten years.

Table of Mean Annual Price per pound of Dry Cod exported from 1896-7 to 1905-6 :—

	PRICE PER POUND.		Comparison : 2.22 cents = 100.00 (Price.)	Comparison : 1,135,817 cwt.s. = 100.00. (Quantity.)
	Cents.	Pence.		
1896-97	2.22	1.094	100.00	100.00
97-98	2.52	1.273	113.51	100.85
98-99	2.23	1.593	145.49	107.96
99-1900	3.74	1.844	168.46	114.50
1900-1901	3.74	1.844	168.46	108.56
01-02	3.81	1.877	171.62	113.48
02-03	3.52	1.785	158.55	125.83
03-04	3.90	1.902	175.67	119.77
04-05	4.55	2.243	204.95	105.37
05-06	4.74	2.337	213.51	130.39

From the above it is quite clear that the remarkable prosperity of the Cod Fishery during the last decade is much more due to advance in price than to increase of catch. The advance in price has on these figures been 113 per cent. in ten years ; while the increase in catch has been only 30 per cent.

Whether present prices will be maintained, or whether they may advance still further, is a matter of uncertainty ; for the causes that so largely influence both the quantity of fish obtained in these waters, and the price realised for that article, are at present but ill understood. In face of the facts that the populations in which the markets of the Colony are found are all increasing fast in numbers and in affluence ; that the domestic fisheries of those countries are not progressing in productiveness with the population ; that in the countries in which are found the principal markets a fish diet is inevitable for a part of the year ; and that the price of animal food of all kinds is rising in price, there would seem to be no reason to suppose that the price of the fish that form the chief article of export from this Colony will ever again sink to the figure of 1896-97, \$2.46 a cwt.

The market could probably be extended by improved methods of "cure," to which it is clear careful attention should be given. The system of examination of food exports by Government Inspectors, a procedure that has elsewhere been found of such singular utility, will doubtless sooner or later be adopted here in order to

give a better guarantee of the quality of the export. One thing is certain, that the fishery of this Colony has by no means reached its full development.

57. It would appear from the latest obtainable official data that the Customs Dues on Fish are at the rates mentioned below in the different countries specified :—

COUNTRY.	RATE OF DUTY.
Austria-Hungary	Dry Cod, 3s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. ; Lobster in tins, £1 16s. per cwt.
Belgium	Dry Cod, free ; tinned, 6s. 1d. per cwt.
Brazil	Dry Cod, at the rate of 60 Reis per Kilo. ; of which amount 65 per cent. is payable in paper and 35 per cent. in gold. Thus one drum of fish 128 lbs. = 58.5 Kilos at 60 Reis = Rs. 3.510, of which 65 per cent. in paper = Rs. 2.281, 35 per cent. in gold = Rs. 1.228 @ 27s. = 2s. 9d. at $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exchange = 2.200 Rs. 4.481
Bulgaria	at 15 per ct. Excege = 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cod, Dry or Salted, 10s. 2d. per cwt. ; preserved, £14 2s. 2d. per cwt.
China	Dry Cod, 10. 19d. per cwt.
Denmark	Dry Cod, 7s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
France	Dry Cod, 19s. 6d. per cwt.
Germany	Dry Cod, 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cwt. ; Shellfish in tins, £1 10s. 6d. per cwt.
Greece	Dry Cod, 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cwt. for Newfoundland fish.
Holland	Dry Cod, Salted, &c., free ; hermetically sealed, 21s. 2d. per cwt.
Italy	Cod, Dry, 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
Japan	Cod, Dry, 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.
Norway	Cod, Smoked, Salted, 22s. 7d. per cwt.
Persia	Free.
Portugal	Dry Cod (8s. 5d. to 8s. 9d. Consular advice) 8s. 11d. per cwt.
Roumania	Dry Cod, 4s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.
Russia	Dry Cod, 4s. per cwt.
Spain	Stock and Codfish, 9s. 9d. per cwt. Salt, Smoked, 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.
Sweden	Fish Salted and Preserved, free.
Switzerland	Fish Dried, Salted, &c., $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt.
Turkey	Fish of all kinds. 8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
United States	Dry Codfish, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb.
do	Dry Codfish, skinned or boned, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.
do	Salted Codfish, not dry, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb.
do	Herring, pickled or salted, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.
do	Herring, fresh or frozen, $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.
do	Salmon fresh, pickled or salted, 1 cent per lb.
do	Trout, Pickled, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb.

58. The following list of Import Duties on Fish of different kinds are levied

in British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates, according to the information supplied to the Board of Trade up to October, 1905, and published in Blue Book, col. 2,627 :—

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
		£ s. d.
Antigua.....	Fish, fresh, or on ice.....	Free.
	“ dried or smoked..... <i>Per cwt.</i>	0 1 8
	“ pickled :	
	Salmon..... <i>Per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.</i>	0 10 0
	Herrings (all kinds) and alewives..... <i>Per barrel.</i>	0 3 4
	Mackerel..... “	0 5 0
Australian Commonwealth	Fish, fresh, smoked, or preserved by cold process..... <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 1
	Fish, potted or concentrated, including extracts, and caviare.....	20 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
	Fish, preserved in tins or other airtight vessels, including the weight of liquids..... <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 1
	All other fish..... <i>Per cwt.</i>	0 5 0
Bahamas	Fresh fish, and fish ova	Free.
	Dried or salted fish..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	0 4 0
	Pickled fish	25 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Barbados	Fish, fresh	Free.
	“ dried, salted, or smoked..... <i>Per cwt.</i>	0 1 6 (a)
	“ pickled :	
	Trout or salmon..... <i>Per barrel.</i>	0 4 2 (a)
	Other	0 1 3 (a)
Bermuda	All kinds.....	5 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
British Guiana.....	Fish, fresh	15 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
	“ dried	0 2 1
	“ pickled :	
	Salmon..... <i>Per brl. of 200 lbs.</i>	0 8 4
	Mackerel..... “	0 4 2
	Other pickled fish (including trout)..... <i>Per brl. of 200 lbs.</i>	0 2 1
	“ preserved in jars or bottles..... <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 1
	“ tinned or canned, but not pickled	0 0 1
	smoked..... “	0 0 0½
British Honduras.....	Fresh fish, also salted fish, dry or wet.....	Free.
	Preserved fish	10 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
British India	Salted, wet or dry	8½ annas=8½ d. stg.
	All other fish.....	5 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
British New Guinea.....	Salted or dried fish.....	Free.
	Preserved fish	10 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
	All Other fish.....	5 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Ceylon	Dried or salted	0 rupees, 50 cts.
	All other fish.....	5½ p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Dominica	Fish, fresh or on ice	Free.
	“ dried or smoked..... <i>Per cwt.</i>	0 2 6

(a) With an additional charge of 20 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH—(Continued).

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
		£ s. d.
Dominica (continued)	Fish, pickled :	
	Salmon..... <i>Per barrel not exceed- ing 200 lbs.</i>	0 8 4
	Mackerel	0 4 2
	Herrings and other pickled fish <i>Per barrel not exceed- ing 200 lbs.</i>	0 3 0
Dominion of Canada	Mackerel..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	0 4 1.33 (b)
	Herrings, pickled or salted.....	0 2 0.67 (b)
	Salmon, fresh.....	0 2 0.67 (b)
	" pickled or salted.....	0 4 1.33 (b)
	Smoked and boneless fish..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	0 4 1.33 (a)
	Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines.....	30 p. c. <i>ad val.</i> (a)
	Fish not otherwise specified, pickled or salted, in barrels ; also other fresh or dried fish, in barrels or half barrels..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	0 4 1.33 (a)
	All other fish when imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted, or pickled..... <i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	0 2 0.67 (a)
	Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserv- ed (including oysters), not otherwise pro- vided for.....	25 p. c. <i>ad val.</i> (a)
	Packages containing fish, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	25 p. c. <i>ad val.</i> (a)
Falkland Islands.....	All kinds	Free.
Fiji	Fresh fish	12½ p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
	Dried, preserved, chilled and salted fish..... <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 1
Gambia	Fresh fish	Free.
	All other fish.....	5 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Gibraltar	Fish of all kinds	Free.
Gold Coast :		
	West of the Volta.....	
	Fresh fish (not preserved in any way).....	Free.
	All other fish	10 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
	East of the Volta	
	All kinds	4 p. c. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Grenada	Fish, fresh.....	Free.
	Salmon, pickled or preserved..... <i>Per lb.</i>	0 0 1
	Fish, dried or otherwise preserved.. <i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	0 1 0
	Pickled fish not elsewhere specified.. <i>Per barrel.</i>	0 2 0
Hong Kong	All kinds.....	Free.
Jamaica	Wet or salted :	
	Salmon..... <i>Per brl. of 200 lbs.</i>	0 10 6 (b)

(b) When entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, a reduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the above duty is allowed. If the produce of Germany, a surtax of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the above duty is imposed. Special duties are, in certain cases, imposed on undervalued goods.

(a) When entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, a reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the above duty is allowed. If the produce of Germany, a surtax of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the above duty is imposed. Special duties are, in certain cases, imposed on undervalued goods.

(b) With an additional charge of 6 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH—(Continued).

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.		
		£	s.	d.
Jamaica (continued)	Smoked :			
	Salmon..... Per lb.	0	0	2 (b)
	Herrings..... "	0	0	0½ (b)
	Other smoked fish..... "	0	0	0½ (b)
	Dried and salted fish..... Per 100 lbs.	0	3	6 (b)
	Other pickled fish ; also alewives, herrings and mackerel..... Per brl. of 200 lbs. }	0	4	0 (b)
	All other, including fresh fish.....	16½	p. c.	ad valorem.
Labuan	All kinds			Free.
Lagos.....	Fresh fish			Free.
	All other fish	10	p. c.	ad valorem.
Malta.....	Fish of all kinds			Free.
Mauritius	Dried..... Per cwt.	0	rupees, 51	cts. (c)
	Salted..... "	0	"	51 " (d)
	Pickled..... "	0	"	59 " (c)
	Fresh	10	p. c.	ad val. (c)
Montserrat	Fish, fresh, or on ice.....			Free.
	" dried or smoked..... Per cwt.	0	2	3
	" pickled :			
	Salmon..... Per brl. not exceed- ing 200 lbs. }	0	12	0
	Other pickled fish.. " "	0	3	9
New Zealand	Fish, potted and preserved..... Per lb.	0	0	2 (a)
	Fish, fresh and frozen.....	20	p. c.	ad valorem.
	Salted, dried, or pickled..... Per cwt.	0	10	0
Seychelles	All kinds.....	12½	p. c.	ad valorem.
Sierra Leone.....	Fresh (not preserved in any way).....			Free.
	All other fish	10	p. c.	ad valorem.
South African Customs Union (b).....	Cured, dried, pickled, preserved, pressed or smoked, not being of South African taking..... Per lb. }	0	0	1
St. Christopher, } Nevis.....	Fish, fresh, or on ice.....			Free.
	" dried or smoked..... Per cwt.	0	1	8
	" pickled :			
	Salmon..... Per brl. not exceed- ing 200 lbs. }	0	8	4
	Other pickled fish.. " "	0	2	9
St. Helena.....	All kinds.....			Free.

(b) With an additional charge of 6 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(c) With an additional charge of 20 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(d) With an additional charge of 4 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

(a) When *not* the produce or manufacture of some part of the British Dominions, an additional duty of 50 per cent. of the amount leviable at the rate given is imposed.

(b) The countries constituting the South African Customs Union are Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Swaziland, and Southern Rhodesia.

IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH--(Continued).

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.	FISH—CLASSIFICATION.	TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.
		£ s. d.
St. Lucia	Fish, fresh, or fish in ice	Free.
	Pickled :	
	Salmon	0 5 0
	Other pickled fish.....	0 2 6
	Salted or dried fish.....	0 2 0
St. Vincent.....	Fish, fresh	Free.
	" smoked, dried, or salted.....	0 1 0 (c)
	" pickled.....	0 1 0 (c)
Straits Settlements.....	All kinds.....	Free.
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Fish of all kinds	Free.
Turk's and Caicos Islands	All kinds.....	Free.
Virgin Islands.....	Fish, fresh, or on ice.....	Free.
	" dried or smoked	0 4 2
	" pickled :	
	Salmon.....	0 8 0
	Mackerel	0 3 0
	Other pickled fish.....	0 2 6

(c) With an additional charge of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

59. According to the "Annuaire des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon," for 1906, the Bounties given by the Government of France in connection with the Cod Fishery, are :—

I.—BOUNTY ON OUTFIT.

(a) Fifty francs for each member of the crew on a vessel that dries its fish on the Coast of Newfoundland ; at Saint-Pierre et Miquelon ; or on the Great Bank of Newfoundland.

Vessels of this class have an establishment at Saint-Pierre where they dry their own fish, by their own hands.

For vessels of this category the decree of 17th February, 1894, has fixed the following as the minimum of the crew that will entitle to the bounty :—

Twenty-five men of a crew for vessels of 142 tons and upwards.

Twenty men for vessels from 90 to 142 tons.

Fifteen men for vessels below 90 tons.

These vessels are generally from St. Malo and Granville.

(b) Thirty francs for each man of the crew of a vessel on the Great Bank of Newfoundland when such vessel does not dry its fish.

These vessels may have such crew as the owner or master chooses to employ. They have to bring to France the whole produce of their fishing. They may, however, tranship their fish at St. Pierre into an ocean-going vessel, or deposit it temporarily at Saint Pierre. They come generally from Dieppe and Fécamp.

II.—BOUNTY ON THE PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERY.

60. (a) Twenty francs the metric quintal (220½ lbs., or about 8s. 0½d. per cwt. avoirdupois) on Dry Cod from the French fishery, whether shipped directly from the fishing grounds or exported from establishments in France, and consigned to the French Colonies of America, India, the West Coast of Africa, and other trans-Atlantic countries, provided that it is landed in a port where there is a French Consul.

(b) A bounty of Sixteen francs the metric quintal (or about 6s. 5¾d. per cwt.), on Dry Cod exported direct from the fishing grounds, or from a French port, and consigned to European countries and Foreign States on the shores of the Mediterranean, excepting Sardinia and Algeria.

(c) A bounty of Sixteen francs the metric quintal on Dry Cod, of French catch, when exported from a French port without having been stored there, to the French Colonies of America, India and other trans-Atlantic countries.

(d) A bounty of Twelve francs the metric quintal (or about 4s. 10½d. per cwt.) on Dry Cod of French catch, shipped direct from the fishing grounds or from a port of France to Sardinia or Algeria.

(e) A bounty of Twenty francs the metric quintal on the Cod Roe which the fishermen bring to France from the produce of their fishing.

The bounty on Outfit is paid on only one voyage in one season.

The bounty on products of the fishery is paid only on Cod that is passed as fit for human food in the country to which it has been consigned.

This Bounty System will remain in force till the 30th June, 1911.

Since 1881 the Outfit Bounty of 50 francs a man has been paid to those engaged in the inshore fishery (*la petite pêche*) on condition that the fishery covers 120 days, between the 1st April and the 30th Sept.

The fishing schooners fitted out at Saint Pierre are also accorded the Outfit Bounty, which can be paid in the Colony.

All products of the Cod Fishery prepared elsewhere than in French Possessions are held to be foreign produce, and their introduction into the Colony of Saint-Pierre is prohibited. Prohibitive duties of 48 francs and 60 francs a hundred kilos prevent the introduction of other than French caught Cod into France.

The Saint Pierre schooners numbered 101 in 1905. They are generally less than 90 tons, and always dry their fish. Each has six dories, with a crew of 16 men, of which there are two for each dory.

The boats used for the inshore fishery at Saint-Pierre must, to entitle them to the bounty, be manned by at least two, or by not more than three, men.

Products of the Fishery Exported from Saint-Pierre in 1905 amounted to 6,036,456 francs, or £241,458.

61. The total sums paid on these Bounties appear to have been as follows :—

1889	4,741,625 francs
1900	5,552,370 "
1901	5,576,382 "
1902	5,875,971 "
1903	4,443,591 "
Mean	5,237,988 " , or £209,515.

62. The table below shews the Quantities and Destinations of Bounty fish of French catch, exported from 1899 to 1904 :—

COUNTRY.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Algeria	21,936	26,642	27,109	25,236	25,928	24,328
Spain	181,028	264,436	236,271	291,633	200,687	73,929
Portugal	4,390	3,612	1,264	4,034	12,739	4,119
Italy	104,444	115,051	140,998	134,219	84,899	50,109
Greece, Turkey, The } Levant and Barbary }	28,543	36,732	38,058	43,169	31,597	17,309
Foreign American States	1,119	3,298	4,284	3,676	4,109	3,510
Total	389,899	503,555	508,882	553,181	418,125	221,638

Labrador Fishery.

63. It may be convenient to indicate here the Labrador shipments of Dry Cod. The records are not at present complete, but an estimate sufficiently accurate for practical purposes can be obtained from the following figures :

The average annual export of Dry Cod shipped outwards direct from Labrador was :—

For the Five Years.	Cwts.	
1860 to 1864	192,057	
1873 to 1877	300,854	
1878 to 1882	371,681	
1885 to 1889	216,434	
1890 to 1894	257,314	
1895 to 1899	221,150	
1900 to 1904	219,948	
1904-05	342,219	\$1,237,329
1905-06	250,887	1,030,432

The returns for the intervening years are incomplete. These figures are included in the attached tables showing the total trade of the Colony. The above gives the mean annual direct export of dry cod from Labrador, on a period of thirty-seven years, as 256,494 cwts.

The direct exports of dry cod from Labrador last year were to the following destinations :

Gibraltar (for orders).....	43,221 quintals.....	\$174,244
Italy	101,029 “	423,670
Spain	56,322 “	228,230
United Kingdom.....	23,189 “	93,792
Greece	21,002 “	85,376
Portugal	3,909 “	15,636
Canada	2,215 “	9,484
	<hr/> 250,887 “	<hr/> \$1,030,432

The total direct exports from Labrador last year were :—

Dry Codfish.....	250,887 quintals	\$1,030,432
Salmon	847 tierces	16,517
Trout	53 barrels.....	296
Cod Oil.....	28 tuns.....	1,536
Seal Oil	20½ tuns.....	1,482
Seal Skins	163 “	163
Herring	103 barrels.....	420
Dried Caplin	35 barrels.....	105
Feathers	325 pounds	65
Furs		35,034
Sundries		5
		<hr/> \$1,086,055

Probably 150,000 cwts. of dry cod was brought from Labrador to Newfoundland in addition to the above.

Bank Fishery.

64. A question of much interest and importance is presented by the proportion that the Bank fishery from this Colony bears to the total export of dry cod. The following figures throw some light on this question, showing the extent of the Bank fishery and its results.

RETURN OF BANK COD FISHERY FROM 1889 TO 1904.

Year.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Catch.		Bank Catch.	Per cent. of Total Exports of Dry Cod.
				Per Vessel	Per Man.		
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Per cent.
1889	4,401	230	18,890	1,029	53	236,821	20.1
1890	3,719	279	15,212	530	39	147,948	13.7
1891	2,175	165	9,838	628	47	103,688	9.9
1892	1,392	100	6,270	904	64	90,467	9.5
1893	957	71	4,409	823	61	58,494	7.4
1894	785	58	3,516	940	69	54,541	4.6
1895	565	43	2,537	1,092	83	46,984	4.2
1896	616	48	2,652	1,141	88	54,802	3.8
1897	872	66	3,684	890	67	58,762	5.1
1898	1,000	74	4,222	1,000	74	74,002	6.4
1899	1,163	90	4,722	1,082	83	97,399	7.9
1900	1,400	112	5,757	1,038	83	116,278	8.9
1901	1,531	118	6,282	964	74½	113,841	9.2
1902	1,444	110	5,964	1,181	90½	131,102	10.1
1903	1,386	100	5,529	893	64½	89,321	6.2
1904	1,215	87	5,039	814	58½	70,872	5.2
1905	1,161	83	4,838	859	61½	71,329½	5.95
1906	1,378	97	5,783	774	54½	75,153	5.07
Mean of last seven years }	1,359	101	5,599	932	69½	95,414	7.23

The mean price of dry cod during the seven last years was \$4.49, which would give an average yield per man to the Bank fishermen of \$312.05 a year.

The figures for the last four years would seem to indicate a somewhat serious falling off in the Bank fishery, both absolutely, and relatively to the total export. The reason for the present condition of the Bank fishery is worthy of close attention.

65. The connection of this Colony with the Bank fishery has not on the whole been a happy one. Foreign nations saw that this open-sea fishery would be of immense value to them as a source of food and wealth, but of perhaps still greater importance as furnishing real seamen when they should be required to man the national fighting fleet. It was cheaper to pay large bounties to these fishermen than to employ them permanently as seamen in the Royal Navy of France. Several times during war, however, as for example from 1793 to 1815, British fishermen had a practical monopoly of the Bank fishery, when, as may be seen from Table VII, of my Report Cd. 2,480, 1905, prices reached the highest mark they

have ever attained, \$7.91 per cwt. On the conclusion of peace, when French and American fishermen were able to return to the Banks, the bounty system was resumed by their Governments and pushed to such an extent that by 1847 they had practically forced the Newfoundland fishermen to confine themselves to the inshore fishery. It was reported to the King of France in 1828 that the bounty paid annually at that date to the French fishery was £125,000. In 1848 there were on the Banks 360 French vessels of from 150 to 300 tons, with from 16,000 to 17,000 men, furnishing a catch of 1,200,000 cwts. The American fleet was at least as large; and Newfoundland was not represented. The United States was then paying a bounty of 20s. a ton, and giving besides a highly protected market. The bounty system kept the vessels of this Colony off the Banks till 1876, when a timid experiment was made by fitting out four vessels. In 1887 the number rose to seven vessels; in the following year to ten; and in 1889 to twenty-eight vessels.

The Bank fishery may in its commercial aspects continue to be attractive; but the revolutionary nature of the change that have taken place in the work and training of men for modern ships of war must have greatly reduced the value of the Bank fishery as a training ground for seamen. It will probably be found possible for this Colony to take up before long the share in the fisheries on the Banks that should properly belong to it.

Local Manufactures.

66. It is to be regretted that figures do not exist to show what is the real condition of the Colony with regard to Local Manufactures. These, even in their present state of development, already have a large influence on the imports of certain articles, but principally in importing the raw material instead of manufactured goods. As much as \$30,000 or more is paid away as wages a year in a single manufactory. Much intelligence and enterprise has been displayed in several of the manufactures now in operation, and there can be no doubt as to the excellence of the quality of many of the goods turned out, such as Leather, Ropes and Twine, Soap, Waterproofs, Boots and Shoes, Biscuits, Soap and Candles. These establishments are of the greatest use in supplying employment, in stimulating enterprise, and in fostering national life.

Although complete returns are not available, the following may be mentioned as having been manufactured during 1906, it being, however, understood that the figures are not complete:—

Aerated Waters—55,428 dozens, valued at	\$24,740
Bed Furnishings	18,000
Furniture	12,775
Leather—36,052 sides; 3,814 skins.....	131,710
Nails—281 tons	19,200
Clothing—113,945 pieces	206,500
Rope, twine, nets and lines	308,000

Soap and Candles—21,000 boxes	\$50,240
Boots and Shoes—pairs, 167,320	299,315
Waterproofs—47,790 pieces	11,000
Tobacco—324,766 lbs ; Cigarettes—807,000.....	86,029
Biscuits and Ships' Bread—8,025,000 lbs.....	346,352
Confectionery—535,000 lbs	64,200
Jams—25,000 lbs	2,000
Fruit Syrups—3,000 doz.....	5,500

The above items amount to a total production from Local Manufactures of..... \$1,615,561

67. To any person that peruses the Export Tables of this Colony it cannot but appear remarkable that so very little is done in preserving different products of the fishery, instead of exporting the material in the present crude forms, nearly always fresh or salted.

The following seems to represent all the Preserved Fish Exports of the last four years :—

—	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Salmon	\$653	\$1,117	\$1,203	\$660
Lobster	387,466	410,405	512,662	376,490
Cod Fish .....	.....	.....	496	3,550
Total	\$388,119	\$411,522	\$514,361	\$380,700

There can be no doubt that there is before this Colony a great future in preserving fish.

68. Probably the finest fish found in these waters is the Caplin, a small and beautiful greenish, silvery fish, a deep-sea member of the Salmon family, called by the Spaniards Anchova, by the Portuguese Capelina, by the French Caplin. It is of excellent flavour, free of bone, and so abundant as to be largely used as manure. It is said that this fine fish cannot be canned ; that experience has proved this. That experiments carried out with skill and perseverance will eventually demonstrate the contrary, may be confidently expected. Caplin has been exported as below during the four last years, as expressed in barrels.

1902-03	409 barrels.
1903-04	458 “
1904-05	509 “
1905-06	766 “

If Caplin can be exported in barrels, it will surely be found possible to pre-

serve it in tins, either wet or dry, or in the form of paste, in which it might rival or surpass the anchovey, which it excels in flavour.

69. Last year 2,467 barrels of Cod Roes were exported, and none preserved. Apart altogether from the preparation of this article in the form required as human food, there is its use as Sardine Bait, which is well worth the attention of the merchants of this Colony. The consumption of this product has at least doubled in Spain in five years, and now amounts to some 15,000 barrels a year, and the price last year was as much as 275 francs a barrel. The Norwegian production of this bait has fallen from 41,000 to 28,000 barrels, and has diminished in absolute quantity in the inverse ratio in which it is required for the Sardine fisheries of France, Spain and Portugal. Formerly the price was 36 francs a barrel, a figure it is not in the least likely to be reduced to again. There is, it appears, a considerable import of Cod-roe bait into France from Gloucester, U.S. The Cod-roe from the French fishery in these waters, and from Iceland, receives in France a bounty on import of 20 francs on each 100 kilogrammes. It is insufficient in quantity for the French sardine fishery.

70. It will have been noticed from what precedes that a beginning, not on a large scale it is true, has been made in preserving the flesh of the Cod. Already the article turned out is of excellent quality, which, when it becomes known, should meet with a ready market.

Last year 146,032 barrels of Herring were exported from the Colony; none were preserved. There can be no doubt as to the excellent quality of the herring. They are caught under circumstances as to time and place that are so highly favorable to preserving that it appears strange that this industry, which is so much required, has not been already established.

That those engaged in the fisheries of the Colony have an aptitude in preserving fish is clearly demonstrated by the excellent manner in which they turn out the preserved Lobster, which could hardly be surpassed. This Lobster Industry is on a scale sufficiently large to enable one to predict that the canning industry will eventually come to be of great importance in the fisheries of this Colony.

Tables.

71. Table I. to this report shows, in figures, the Total Trade of the Colony, Imports and Exports, from 1888 to 1906, with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States and elsewhere. It gives also the Percentage Distribution of the total trade for each one of the eighteen years dealt with. The movements of the total trade are shown in graphic form at the end of the report.

Table II. shows the value and the imports of the unspecified goods imported during the four last years, divided as to origin; but leaving the articles unclassified.

Table III. gives a complete list of the Specified Imports for the four last fiscal

years, showing the value of the several imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and from elsewhere. This is also represented in graphic form for the eighteen years, at the end of the report.

Table IV. sets out fully the Food Imports into this Colony during the four years last past, following the same division and arrangement that was adopted in the case of general imports.

Table V. shows fully the value of the different classes of Exports from the Colony during the four last years, on the same plan as that applied to the imports. Exports on that distribution are represented in graphic form at the end of the report.

WM. MACGREGOR.

TABLE 1.—Total Trade, Imports and Exports, for Newfoundland expressed

Year.	Total Trade.				United Kingdom.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Per ct.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
1888	7,420,400	7,396,053	14,816,453	100.0	3,265,229	2,372,429
1889	6,607,065	6,854,279	13,461,344	90.8	2,653,152	2,055,586
1890	6,368,855	6,099,686	12,468,541	84.1	2,174,524	1,514,131
1891	6,869,458	7,437,158	14,306,616	96.5	2,341,706	1,966,581
1892	5,012,877	6,386,974	11,399,851	76.9	1,867,455	1,769,749
1893	7,572,569	6,280,912	13,853,481	93.5	2,680,853	1,308,650
1894	7,164,738	5,811,169	12,975,907	87.5	2,538,942	1,347,425
1895-6	5,986,861	6,638,187	12,625,048	85.2	1,875,754	1,727,852
1896-7	5,938,334	4,925,789	10,864,123	73.3	1,960,999	1,347,273
1897-8	5,188,863	5,226,933	10,415,796	70.2	1,519,253	1,355,920
1898-9	6,311,245	6,936,315	13,247,560	89.4	1,935,025	1,443,266
1899-1900	7,497,147	8,627,576	16,124,723	108.8	2,224,353	1,942,093
1900-1	7,476,503	8,359,978	15,836,481	106.9	2,328,622	1,831,941
1901-2	7,836,685	9,552,524	17,389,209	117.3	2,244,178	2,104,932
1902-3	8,479,944	9,976,504	18,456,448	124.5	2,143,464	2,173,090
1903-4	9,448,664	10,381,897	19,830,561	133.8	2,479,138	1,993,195
1904-5	10,279,293	10,669,342	20,948,635	141.3	2,654,908	1,940,945
1905-6	10,414,274	12,086,276	22,500,550	151.8	2,651,196	1,662,612

in value, with origin and destinations, for the Eighteen Years 1888-1906.

Canada.		United States.		Elsewhere.		Percentage of Total Trade.			
Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	U. K.	Can.	U. S.	Else- where
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
2,041,144	528,635	1,602,138	349,732	511,889	4,145,257	38.0	17.3	13.1	31.4
2,076,258	567,903	1,615,143	485,202	262,512	3,745,588	34.9	19.6	15.6	29.7
2,423,319	631,104	1,247,754	452,100	523,258	3,502,351	29.5	24.5	13.6	32.2
2,499,945	794,844	1,526,674	580,577	501,133	4,095,156	30.1	23.0	14.7	32.1
1,981,466	213,913	966,261	700,003	197,695	3,703,309	31.9	19.2	14.6	34.3
2,886,901	619,611	1,665,227	648,452	339,588	3,704,199	28.8	25.5	16.7	29.0
2,643,032	763,569	1,577,060	678,437	405,704	3,021,738	29.9	26.5	17.3	26.7
2,231,641	638,741	1,473,721	489,027	405,745	3,782,567	29.3	22.7	15.5	23.1
1,593,931	478,110	2,135,008	533,518	248,396	2,564,888	30.4	19.0	24.4	25.9
1,823,238	482,512	1,671,134	427,478	175,238	2,961,023	27.6	22.1	20.1	30.1
2,088,093	541,727	1,928,834	620,056	359,293	4,331,266	25.5	19.8	19.2	36.1
2,805,490	520,137	1,993,505	1,005,525	473,799	5,159,821	25.8	20.6	18.5	34.9
2,489,499	711,746	2,088,465	884,068	569,917	4,932,223	26.2	20.2	18.7	34.7
2,612,042	1,046,109	2,501,806	1,207,461	478,659	5,194,022	25.0	21.0	21.3	32.6
2,869,898	1,102,659	2,920,914	1,357,031	545,668	5,343,724	23.3	21.5	23.1	31.8
3,423,225	1,102,708	2,991,002	1,470,497	555,279	5,814,697	22.5	22.8	22.5	32.1
4,105,569	1,135,848	2,750,114	1,418,624	768,702	6,173,925	21.9	25.0	19.9	33.1
3,521,939	1,777,169	3,609,192	1,278,997	631,947	7,367,498	19.2	23.1	21.8	35.5

TABLE II.—Value of Unspecified Imports into Newfound-

IMPORTER.	TOTALS.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Anglo American (Telegraph Co.)	\$5,140	\$4,604	\$3,805	\$5,278	\$2,504	\$2,265	\$1,929	\$2,455
Army and Navy	20,355	21,724	27,876	44,350	9,970	16,474	21,397	42,107
Brigades	1,644	2,126	2,334	3,734	1,367	965	1,756	3,185
Charities	4,511	3,384	3,852	1,654	2,811	1,948	2,140	915
Consuls' Use		58	329	35		3	300	...
Deep Sea Mission	6,752	3,562	9,072	3,131	4,540	2,013	7,692	1,398
Government	38,768	44,674	55,676	39,172	16,467	19,371	21,061	18,634
Municipal	5,150	11,134	14,146	16,032	2,463	5,658	3,081	8,658
Railway	1,028				75			
Religious Purposes	10,385	39,615	23,561	36,619	4,436	30,446	6,949	20,325
Settlers' Effects	28,638	26,667	29,472	29,065	3,907	2,158	2,812	4,008
Tourists' Outfits	2,558	65	200	20	1,005			
Unenumerated	5,755	6,957	7,135	5,442	1,433	2,652	3,366	2,205
Total	\$140,902	\$166,910	\$177,458	\$184,532	\$60,950	\$86,002	\$72,483	\$103,890

land from 1902-03 to 1905-06, Importers and Origin.

CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$305	\$153	\$106	\$820	\$2,331	\$2,186	\$1,770	\$2,003	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,719	3,243	3,577	1,982	1,248	1,490	2,688	261	\$418	\$517	\$214	.....
235	219	108	285	42	942	470	264	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,536	989	1,178	467	151	389	534	269	13	58	.....	\$3
.....	5	.....	5	.....	50	29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,431	998	492	709	781	551	888	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,641	8,864	23,147	6,886	16,660	16,439	11,468	13,625	.....	.....	.....	27
1,377	1,891	6,987	2,945	1,310	3,585	1,523	2,538	.....	.....	2,555	1,891
938	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,913	3,486	4,530	9,837	2,699	5,001	8,903	6,022	1,337	682	3,179	435
18,858	15,824	21,584	18,280	5,239	7,718	4,938	6,535	634	967	137	242
1,296	.....	.....	.....	257	65	200	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
947	1,083	1,271	1,415	3,338	3,160	2,340	1,787	37	62	158	35
\$43,336	\$36,979	\$62,980	\$43,631	\$34,071	\$41,576	\$35,752	\$34,378	\$2,544	\$2,353	\$6,243	\$2,633

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Acids	\$4,972	\$2,152
Admiralty Charts.. ..	592	587
Advertising	7,246	8,416
Aerated Waters.....	1,426	2,163
Agricultural Implements	5,197	8,267
Ales	5,790	7,218
Anchovies	752	795
Animals.....	129,730	162,364
Apparel	215	88
Apples	32,725	42,836
Artificial Limbs	1,162	1,002
Asbestos	2,598	4,141
Bags	442	184
Baking Powder	327	269
Bark	13,531	15,817
Barley	42	20
Baths.. ..	1,238	1,532
Beans	14,076	18,911
Belting.....	10,832	18,035
Bicycles	1,557	1,953
Billiards	276	502
Biscuits.. ..	7,808	7,985
Blocks	2,686	2,284
Boiler Plates	32,291	15,071
Books	37,878	38,188
Bows and Springs.....	2,512	5,387
Brick	3,054	2,612
Brin	6,466	5,824
Brooms.. ..	311	60
Brushes.....	6,193	9,449

Four Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$1,662	\$1,719	\$311	\$464	\$391	\$611
789	1,117	502	577	780	1,106
11,402	9,098	1,197	1,902	1,334	1,564
2,758	2,659	1,341	1,988	2,033	2,400
8,031	7,463	1,506	1,973	1,929	1,858
8,742	9,582	5,585	6,722	7,437	7,365
9,268	1,621	521	412	1,213	1,323
132,476	134,343	4	54	.....	786
1,381	551	185	10	7	309
37,948	39,579	39	6	.....	5
1,276	1,464	.....	.....	81	4
7,820	2,540	171	760	680	336
4,144	18,220	.....	.....	1,403	5,677
248	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,176	15,115	4,917	5,633	6,140	8,373
81	59	20	.....	2	38
2,257	2,860	176	378	625	339
16,376	15,931	236	1,457	768	567
13,782	8,120	1,038	877	2,151	438
1,859	1,480	23	90	354	170
1,051	1,749	199	267	895	1,520
7,063	10,253	1,766	1,395	3,392	3,351
2,576	3,165	168	217	94	164
19,463	7,651	23,674	10,001	13,367	4,982
49,507	49,219	20,019	21,043	25,664	29,115
2,868	3,683	534	555	250	462
3,724	4,143	1,213	1,825	2,253	1,043
6,334	4,794	6,466	5,824	6,334	4,794
600	485	7	0	5	6
8,901	10,502	2,113	2,096	2,262	2,959

TABLE III.--Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Acids	\$1,510	\$164	\$405	\$369
Admiralty Charts.....	90	10	.....	11
Advertising	4,535	4,861	6,159	5,506
Aerated Waters..	29	54	200	138
Agricultural Implements.....	1,291	2,402	2,151	2,590
Ales	19	299	98	53
Anchovies.....	22	126	7,874	64
Animals.....	129,650	162,160	131,446	133,298
Apparel	30	57	826	225
Apples.....	24,343	36,551	32,555	34,117
Artificial Limbs	20	10	182	.....
Asbestos	649	730	5,215	1,625
Bags	442	153	2,494	6,403
Baking Powder.....	327	148	248	219
Bark..	2,950	3,190	709	2,293
Barley	22	20	9	21
Baths	120	192	50	598
Beans	3,852	6,080	4,900	3,407
Belting	2,342	4,334	4,039	2,785
Bicycles	219	242	347	178
Billiards	45	25	5	45
Biscuits	4,663	3,664	2,211	5,418
Blocks..	520	125	27	323
Boiler Plates	2	872	546	25
Books.....	8,210	8,861	6,854	10,442
Bows and Springs	711	2,659	1,834	2,096
Brick	1,681	645	1,098	2,555
Brin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooms	47	44	64	78
Brushes	2,879	5,720	4,718	5,605

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$3,106	\$1,474	\$866	\$646	.....	\$50	.....	\$93
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,514	1,639	3,907	2,014	.....	14	\$2	14
56	115	523	68	.....	6	2	53
2,400	3,889	3,921	2,962	.....	3	30	53
186	147	1,163	2,164	.....	.....	44	.....
131	257	181	169	\$78	.....	.....	65
26	.....	958	186	50	150	72	73
.....	21	545	17	.....	.....	3	.....
8,297	6,258	5,338	5,412	46	21	55	45
1,142	992	1,013	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,778	2,642	1,908	579	.....	.....	17	.....
.....	31	125	6,000	.....	.....	122	140
.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,654	6,964	5,318	4,446	10	30	9	3
.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
942	960	1,582	1,923	.....	2	.....	.....
178	234	296	1,390	9,810	11,140	10,412	10,567
7,452	12,824	7,592	4,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,297	1,621	1,147	1,086	18	.....	11	46
32	210	151	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,369	2,921	1,458	1,480	10	5	2	1
1,992	1,940	2,442	2,672	.....	2	13	6
8,137	3,131	5,550	2,480	478	1,067	.....	164
9,649	8,115	16,930	9,519	.....	169	59	143
1,267	2,173	782	1,125	.....	.....	2	.....
9	128	372	539	157	14	1	6
.....
257	16	529	401	43	.....	2	.....
1,158	1,610	1,296	1,910	.....	23	25	28

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Butter ..	\$117,360	\$119,574
Butterine material	3,186	3,066
Cabbage.....	4,532	7,459
Cabinetware.....	34,065	45,174
Cake	251	121
Candles ..	3,127	2,586
Canoes	697	1,429
Coins	671	810
Canvas	38,412	42,061
Carriages	1,999	2,229
Casings	179	
Casks and Barrels.....	7,669	6,741
Cement	9,008	15,743
Cheese	29,149	36,682
Chemicals	557	956
*Cane		
Chewing Gum	1,406	1,575
Chicory	219	217
China and Earthenware.....	31,636	34,902
Cider	53	9
Clocks and Watches	14,037	17,607
Coal	426,639	512,355
Coffee ..	7,624	7,690
Corn	27,444	127,009
Coke	728	63
Combs	3,750	3,747
Confectionery	12,087	17,333
Copper for Paint.....	1,070	1,211
Cordage	52,477	60,098
Corn Brooms	1,619	2,619

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$116,788	\$140,031	\$898	\$467	\$2,195	\$1,197
4,022	3,748	1,809	1,942	2,691	2,163
6,929	9,209				
51,123	65,588	8,377	10,474	9,719	13,393
129	190	200	120	129	185
3,397	3,061	1,184	884	1,335	752
1,254	1,351	161	90		
918	36				
51,032	62,891	7,426	8,748	6,775	5,600
2,836	2,475		5		74
	310				
9,386	4,354	116	320	165	32
11,727	10,055	2,747	4,439	2,533	1,440
36,915	39,688	585	609	724	522
1,122	1,194	557	854	549	719
	40				
1,598	1,620		39	105	40
41	139	219	217	40	139
40,794	36,293	25,671	29,498	34,831	31,157
14	69	11	7	2	51
18,655	21,260	4,313	5,259	6,297	8,509
515,915	526,627	80,448	125,289	66,461	43,952
7,031	6,676	6,262	6,417	5,856	5,403
258,102	91,421	531	468	132,507	474
		380			
5,149	5,917	2,919	2,719	4,205	4,676
18,020	20,654	6,700	10,084	11,456	11,817
2,356	3,274	720	1,097	1,105	2,774
47,467	47,356	37,818	42,308	29,555	33,955
3,493	3,229				

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Butter	\$84,986	\$100,794	\$91,529	\$60,325
Butterine material		36	46	.....
Cabbage.....	838	1,377	1,912	1,970
Cabinetware.....	22,757	30,003	35,831	44,843
Cake	47	1	.....	5
Candles	186	497	404	516
Canoes.....	376	202	447	862
Coins	671	780	918	36
Canvas	7,545	16,771	18,343	26,648
Carriages	1,004	1,192	1,321	926
Casings	29	.....	.....	30
Casks and Barrels.....	3,240	2,916	5,917	4,056
Cement	957	399	812	1,953
Cheese.....	27,363	35,630	36,084	38,954
Chemicals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Cane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chewing Gum	955	989	1,032	1,187
Chicory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China and Earthenware.....	3,128	3,173	2,395	1,470
Cider .....	.....	.....	12	16
Clocks and Watches	2,211	1,740	1,781	1,991
Coal	330,617	342,614	389,870	405,781
Coffee	300	148	88	643
Corn	27,101	134,417	125,510	90,752
Coke	348	2	.....	.....
Combs.....	294	209	93	113
Confectionery	1,005	1,124	1,080	1,976
Copper for Paint.....	.....	114	.....	.....
Cordage	5,819	3,968	4,920	5,565
Corn Brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	939

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$26,207	\$18,275	\$18,300	\$66,619	\$5,269	\$40	\$4,731	\$11,890
1,377	1,088	1,285	1,585	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,694	6,081	5,014	7,238	.....	1	3	1
2,850	4,562	5,357	7,006	81	135	216	346
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,757	1,223	1,658	1,793	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	1,121	789	489	12	16	18	.....
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,441	16,507	25,883	30,643	.....	35	31	.....
995	992	1,515	1,468	.....	.....	.....	7
150	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,293	3,102	3,086	233	20	403	218	33
478	1,469	59	122	4,286	9,436	8,323	6,540
1,127	174	1	5	74	269	106	207
.....	102	573	475	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
451	547	461	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
892	1,585	697	903	1,945	646	2,871	2,763
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	2	.....	2
7,486	10,342	10,327	10,605	27	266	250	155
15,245	44,361	59,500	77,522	329	91	84	372
832	717	815	497	230	408	272	133
112	2,124	85	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
522	764	846	1,092	15	55	5	36
4,383	6,123	5,449	6,861	.....	2	35	.....
350	.....	1,251	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,254	7,470	5,787	6,206	3,586	6,352	7,205	1,630
1,619	2,619	3,493	1,290	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III. Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Corn—Indian	\$12,577	\$8,548
Cork	4,170	5,025
Cotton Fabrics		
Cotton Seed	19	292
Cotton Yarn	3,139	3,246
Cranes, Mining Machinery.....	143,323	188,096
Diving Apparatus.....		
Dories	6,174	5,847
Drain Pipes	3,000	3,404
Dry Goods	749,055	864,932
Eggs	2,222	3,763
Electros.....	67	
Engraving Plate.....	251	140
Explosives	7,354	11,700
Fancy Wares	17,903	24,007
Feathers	3,121	4,020
Findings for Boots.....	6,296	6,131
Fireworks	303	24
Fish	22,273	13,009
Flannel		
Flagstone	2,718	4,159
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022
Forgings	145	2,346
Freestone	964	1,846
Fruit.....	82,935	101,696
Furs		
Glassware	30,217	34,607
Globes	60	
Goldleaf	380	310
Grindstones	1,840	2,045

Four Years 1902-3 to 1805-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$8,156	\$7,733				
7,774	9,363	\$572	\$1,077	\$1,594	\$1,508
	319,440				236,207
152	179				169
3,560	4,875	101	118	372	899
170,451	233,488	11,443	13,260	10,041	18,868
	365				
5,944	7,074				
4,200	2,663	1,612	2,244	2,629	1,042
946,815	331,177	596,094	670,486	738,522	236,978
5,173	6,387		4		
67	258				
9,034	7,397	3,424	7,778	6,308	6,434
24,797	28,661	12,493	18,313	18,499	20,905
4,994	4,999	5	34	8	34
4,989	6,924	2,002	2,056	1,981	1,717
448	75	8			
11,015	23,698	8,207	600	38	24
	43,961				37,010
2,195	3,383	229	120	66	18
1,844,847	1,822,271	11	81	43	70
597	2,249	33	1,170	178	1,691
1,308	3,507	519	999	927	3,236
106,181	107,593	35,960	42,070	11,606	37,825
	14,649				12,294
42,697	38,673	15,742	15,834	11,448	12,627
	43	39			23
241	185	186	116	48	74
2,482	1,879	865	774	1,154	665

TABLE III.-Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Corn—Indian	\$885	\$128	\$364	\$121
Cork	857	878	1,375	1,550
Cotton Fabrics				14,406
Cotton Seed.....		7		
Cotton Yarn.....	1,066	3,107	542	1,335
Cranes, Mining Machinery	50,638	46,409	79,447	118,785
Diving Apparatus.....				
Dories	3,284	4,017	3,681	4,164
Drain Pipes	494	446	719	1,043
Dry Goods	64,451	61,562	69,640	34,071
Eggs	2,218	3,759	5,145	6,347
Electros.....				
Engraving Plate	23	27	12	2
Explosives	2,430	2,758	754	963
Fancy Wares	1,085	1,329	1,244	1,160
Feathers	162	83	209	700
Findings for Boots.....	650	1,936	779	740
Fireworks.....	167		113	
Fish	13,994	1,740	10,896	23,659
Flannel ...				1,058
Flagstone	189	1,222	180	343
Flour	910,717	1,112,645	1,692,704	1,155,841
Forgings	112	106	28	92
Freestone	41	150	106	20
Fruit.....	7,200	10,302	10,099	11,337
Furs				1,948
Glassware	3,795	4,239	7,342	6,337
Globes	9			18
Goldleaf	8	22	44	47
Grindstones	403	337	365	305

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$11,685	\$8,420	\$7,792	\$7,612	\$7			
1,166	1,205	1,903	2,580	1,595	\$1,865	\$2,902	\$3,725
			62,989				5,838
19	285	29	10			123	
1,972	21	2,646	2,653				
81,092	128,427	80,740	95,798	150		223	37
			365				
1,705	1,219	925	1,852	1,185	611	1,388	1,058
894	713	852	575		1		3
87,475	129,397	131,180	57,863	1,035	3,487	7,473	2,265
4		28	40				
67							
228	113	55	256				
627	85	216		873	1,079	1,756	
3,749	3,940	4,625	5,390	576	425	429	1,206
2,948	3,845	4,732	4,255	6	58	45	10
3,644	2,139	2,229	4,467				
128	24	335	72				4
33	450	81	15	39	10,219		
			5,486				407
2,300	2,817	1,949	3,022				
472,978	501,010	136,512	666,306	407	286	15,588	54
	1,070	391	466				
404	697	256	223			19	28
29,523	39,506	33,623	25,978	10,252	9,818	20,853	32,453
			407				
8,598	10,031	12,291	10,923	2,082	4,503	8,616	8,786
12			2				
	172	149	57	186			7
572	934	959	903			4	6

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Groceries.....	\$112,023	\$136,945
Hair Cloth	5,262	7,580
Hardware	247,242	323,755
Harness.....	4,756	5,352
Hats and Caps.....	53,841	60,072
Hay	19,523	58,310
Heading	14,167	23,140
Hemp Yarn	166,034	181,063
Hides	9,529	8,816
Hoop Iron	15,709	15,449
Hops.....	3,899	5,587
Indian Meal.....	7,314	8,971
India Rubberware.....	44,467	65,885
Iron	107,957	76,684
Jams.....	6,687	6,131
Jewellery ..	20,447	21,878
Junk.....	2,935	1,400
Knife Polish and Starch.....	19,675	20,924
Lard and Tallow.....	52,288	55,028
Leather and Leatherware	275,514	303,586
Lime.....	440	584
Lime Juice.....	16	115
Locomotives.....	189,183	21,589
Lumber and Shingles	26,272	27,827
Machinery	112,596	193,133
Malt	7,981	8,372
Manure	7,682	12,796
Mariner's Compasses.....	1,542	1,556
Marlins	91	224
Mastpieces	2,207	5,996

Four Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin. (Continued).

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$145,142	\$125,771	\$51,430	\$64,635	\$68,434	\$61,658
6,632	3,547	601	521	817	877
320,301	305,686	119,266	148,847	148,389	134,156
5,693	5,014	1,715	2,206	2,177	2,629
69,373	78,411	47,181	53,174	58,438	60,512
79,633	40,552	.....	.....	.....	9
39,701	8,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
175,778	225,029	110,930	140,681	126,482	164,024
6,903	16,458	1,174	128	.....	3,355
11,460	7,132	15,079	13,846	10,829	6,561
6,998	4,587	519	739	818	1,085
2,416	6,626	.....	.....	.....	.....
80,687	67,479	12,629	12,964	12,549	11,011
60,940	48,325	30,177	35,926	33,786	34,568
7,271	4,922	6,293	5,826	7,105	4,852
22,544	22,289	8,806	10,729	10,812	11,991
337	42	94	.....	.....	.....
22,946	17,051	7,890	5,687	6,273	3,305
48,319	8,338	.....	344	441	113
311,688	332,637	11,279	17,340	17,364	16,032
472	768	208	113	270	593
7	40	14	92	6	40
35,119	19,894	124	79	1,238	1,312
36,602	18,575	956	3,274	2,400	739
128,854	109,711	9,894	24,558	13,025	8,658
11,020	10,967	336	336	365	343
17,269	3,907	5,973	1,919	6,471	2,534
1,377	2,157	1,394	1,512	1,320	2,071
166	30	.....	112	5	11
3,374	4,240	341	.....	.....	213

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Groceries.....	\$17,320	\$20,042	\$24,851	\$27,494
Hair Cloth	4,298	6,864	5,587	2,531
Hardware	47,339	53,159	61,948	63,007
Harness.....	1,572	2,019	1,315	679
Hats and Caps.....	3,447	3,910	5,478	7,221
Hay	17,417	57,498	77,457	40,440
Heading	248		710	8,766
Hemp Yarn	52,284		11	
Hides	1,129	4,753	4,669	8,444
Hoop Iron	523	1,179	212	179
Hops.....	166	426	137	258
Indian Meal.....	6,891	8,704	2,264	4,964
India Rubberware.....	15,148	22,793	29,016	19,245
Iron	65,504	21,329	17,158	6,666
Jams.....	158	224	59	33
Jewellery	3,871	2,578	3,200	2,950
Junk.....		1,400	250	
Knife Polish and Starch.....	1,514	1,379	2,874	2,581
Lard and Tallow.....	892	4,149	2,308	715
Leather and Leatherware	161,016	159,626	164,051	141,253
Lime.....	174	308	201	171
Lime Juice.....		19	1	
Locomotives.....	5,192	3,324	2,615	4,823
Lumber and Shingles	9,989	9,880	9,606	10,840
Machinery	35,050	60,212	29,351	26,457
Malt	7,051	7,921	10,441	9,591
Manure	440	1,240	911	1,076
Mariner's Compasses.....	55	23	11	29
Marlins	91	112	161	19
Mastpieces	1,005	4,064	2,724	3,753

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.— (Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$42,747	850,539	850,571	\$30,502	\$526	\$1,729	\$1,286	\$6,117
363	192	228	105	.....	3	.....	31
76,660	107,396	93,097	99,233	3,977	14,353	16,867	9,290
1,306	1,127	2,201	1,706	163	.....	.....	.....
3,205	2,959	5,437	10,672	8	29	20	6
2,091	758	2,164	103	15	54	12	.....
13,919	23,149	38,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37,912	49,285	57,760	2,814	2,470	.....	3,245
6,791	3,925	2,232	2,118	435	10	2	2,541
107	424	419	392	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,584	3,642	5,268	2,559	630	780	775	685
423	248	150	1,662	.....	19	2	.....
16,687	29,999	38,649	37,195	3	129	473	28
11,692	15,867	7,648	6,209	584	3,562	2,348	882
197	67	50	27	39	14	57	10
7,770	8,441	8,510	6,849	.....	130	22	499
2,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	42
8,764	11,762	11,623	10,605	1,507	2,096	2,176	560
51,394	49,922	45,567	68,004	2	613	3	6
103,105	126,574	130,221	175,243	114	46	52	109
56	74	1	4	2	89	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
183,867	18,186	31,266	13,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,280	13,250	22,692	6,383	1,047	1,423	1,904	623
66,436	105,450	82,901	73,914	1,216	2,913	3,577	682
594	115	214	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,269	9,637	9,887	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	12	20	6	29	9	26	51
.....
720	1,474	365	271	141	458	285	3

TABLE III. —Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Matches.....	\$1,779	\$3,793
Meats	724,961	678,941
Medicine	67,591	73,663
Methylated Spirits.....	1,625	1,954
Molasses	236,674	237,930
Mosaic Flooring	771	1,419
Music	8	2,670
Nails.....	35,062	42,281
Nets and Netting	28,701	31,161
Nickel.....		39,900
Nuts	4,041	4,177
Oakum.....	1,078	1,432
Oatmeal.....	17,949	13,909
Oats	114,244	142,387
Oil Cake	56,500	79,633
Oil Clothes.....	29,756	26,541
Oil, Essential	12,605	13,332
Oil, Fish	94	143
Oil, Kerosene.....	82,607	100,527
Oil, Linseed.....	47,328	60,174
Olein	177,499	121,876
Ores for Flux.....	158	458
Oysters.....	737	602
Packages		
Paint	63,538	67,610
Paper Hangings	20,929	21,749
Paper—Printing	20,097	23,505
Parchment	1,359	1,508
Pease and Peasemeal.....	29,338	27,872
Perfumery	2,666	3,401

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,003	\$2,917	\$512	\$1,423	\$1,002	\$510
717,494	924,252	3,528	4,136	7,841	7,569
77,784	84,969	14,381	17,861	16,530	23,957
1,892	2,410	353	733	658	732
372,480	224,237	.....	.....	.....	21
725	2,173	102	451	217	360
2,221	4,150	.....	373	1,222	323
39,742	43,989	13,360	13,419	12,285	16,814
26,922	36,739	4,589	9,022	7,781	12,575
5,206	5,545	2,929	2,970	3,873	3,905
2,220	2,001	444	1,131	1,791	289
20,355	17,244	1,068	911	1,206	1,432
159,985	135,700	10	55	10	.....
95,043	72,477	1,102	914	828	1,131
16,832	19,053	1,538	2,983	2,311	2,464
15,574	13,351	2,032	1,890	2,593	1,650
594	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
104,975	109,141	31	18	47	12
45,571	56,907	19,211	20,928	16,814	17,865
146,637	200,752	690	.....	1,424	.....
.....	250	158	372	.....	.....
1,054	623	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,292	.....	.....	.....	3,092
77,081	91,326	23,515	25,492	30,906	28,867
24,326	25,859	9,758	12,326	10,818	13,812
19,309	51,784	2,555	2,973	3,364	2,450
2,431	1,875	1,061	1,337	2,032	1,661
30,075	35,565	1,305	941	1,040	1,140
4,374	3,857	1,207	1,752	2,234	1,594

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Matches	\$381	\$1,729	\$492	\$292
Meats	91,242	103,251	110,569	113,216
Medicine	40,899	41,943	41,843	42,874
Methylated Spirits	161	200	295	813
Molasses	12,596	19,075	16,993	24,684
Mosaic Flooring	25	108	.....	283
Music	8	254	141	1,738
Nails	11,519	8,739	9,748	8,106
Nets and Netting	10,249	4,339	8,528	8,763
Nickel .....	.....	39,900	.....	.....
Nuts	299	253	321	184
Oakum	609	294	415	1,706
Oatmeal.....	16,881	12,266	10,583	9,146
Oats	114,232	141,188	142,954	134,513
Oil Cake	9,065	19,873	26,181	18,360
Oil Clothes.....	14,467	17,830	12,831	14,937
Oil, Essential.....	2,817	2,951	1,474	1,782
Oil, Fish.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oil, Kerosene ...	3,469	6,664	10,406	11,727
Oil, Linseed.....	2,781	3,414	2,789	2,774
Olein .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores for Flux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters	618	497	631	165
Packages .....	.....	.....	.....	216
Paints	21,519	24,532	29,551	37,152
Paper Hangings	8,791	7,643	12,407	9,119
Paper—Printing	11,287	9,500	8,432	29,924
Parchment	298	171	298	141
Pease and Peasemeal.....	26,988	26,152	27,554	31,473
Perfumery	1,106	1,239	1,570	30

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$70	.....	\$2	\$79	\$816	\$641	\$507	\$2,036
630,063	\$571,551	598,855	803,451	128	3	229	16
11,808	13,570	19,083	17,088	503	289	328	1,050
1,020	698	817	790	91	323	122	75
.....	9	11	.....	224,078	218,846	355,476	199,532
644	860	508	1,530	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,043	858	2,072	.....	.....	.....	8
9,917	19,933	17,575	18,903	266	190	134	166
13,722	15,631	10,428	15,013	141	169	185	388
.....
795	932	1,006	1,170	18	22	6	286
15	.....	5	1	10	7	9	5
.....	732	8,566	6,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,130	17,016	1,162	2	14	5	25
46,331	58,566	67,102	52,455	2	290	932	531
13,729	5,702	1,671	1,640	22	26	19	12
7,718	8,322	11,179	9,876	38	169	128	43
94	143	504	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
79,101	93,844	94,516	97,402	1	1	6	.....
25,324	35,829	25,960	36,264	12	3	8	4
169,894	113,211	137,804	184,957	6,915	8,665	7,409	15,795
.....	56	.....	250	.....	30	.....	.....
119	105	418	456	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	1,451
17,271	16,718	15,534	23,459	1,223	868	1,090	848
2,378	1,780	1,073	2,922	2	.....	28	6
6,255	11,025	7,513	19,410	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	101	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	5	1,013	2,359	1,000	774	468	593
324	373	494	897	29	37	76	136

TABLE III. -Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Pianofortes	\$16,969	\$18,014
Picture Frames.....	2,222	2,116
Pig Iron	1,795	9,509
Plants and Seeds.....	10,515	11,844
Plaster of Paris	619	893
Ploughs	377	
Potatoes	33,334	23,916
Poultry	67	195
Readymades.....	177,839	188,700
Rice	14,215	16,315
Sails	1,050	969
Salt	118,130	105,406
Sand and Clay.....	104	884
Saws	1,003	449
Scientific Instruments.....	302	742
Shafting.....	1,687	1,337
Sheathing Materials.....	3,334	2,948
Shoe Ink	1,286	1,065
Small Wares	185,460	213,640
Soap	29,699	26,522
Soap Ingredients	967	3,897
Spirits—Alcohol.....	94	69
Cordials, &c.	289	449
Whiskey and Brandy	49,633	52,323
Stationery.....	70,686	81,110
Staves	41,364	52,479
Steel	3,906	6,367
Stereotype	697	777
Straw	211	503
Sugar	123,063	108,450

Four Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued)

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$24,160	\$25,037	\$5,092	\$4,746	\$5,297	\$4,860
2,555	2,895	470	757	1,105	707
12,837	7,769	1,795	901	2,262	7,769
11,287	9,594	2,841	2,559	2,854	3,511
1,377	495	10	770	11	4
		66			
23,745	31,362	3,015	70		140
83	115		7	17	9
215,211	209,360	141,150	146,987	163,688	159,309
10,649	14,572	4,738	5,564	3,921	7,064
567	1,938	213	112	200	684
151,031	139,240	1,265	1,150	839	1,028
1,123	298	95	224	161	154
3,353	484		17		
1,109	1,304	252	260	318	519
3,497	528	537	997	2,237	130
6,867	17,099	3,131	2,731	6,723	6,732
1,291	1,253	19	63	27	25
229,463	226,397	162,049	186,186	195,673	195,522
30,693	32,876	13,836	14,279	21,286	23,211
5,610	4,147	75	2,321	2,727	2,471
163	30	8	65	108	3
646	481	289	298	182	241
62,046	61,363	36,223	36,444	41,863	39,996
86,639	92,569	21,824	22,052	21,500	26,500
45,638	18,598			6	
5,229	6,125	1,663	3,667	2,052	1,163
474	588			2	32
371	530				7
180,530	213,309	14,147	12,395	29,711	21,325

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Pianofortes	\$2,089	\$3,341	\$3,837	\$5,829
Picture Frames.....	1,015	924	1,175	910
Pig Iron		8,608	10,575	
Plants and Seeds.....	3,456	5,275	5,256	2,794
Plaster of Paris	607		585	361
Ploughs	272			
Potatoes	29,036	22,417	21,340	27,650
Poultry	46	71	52	87
Readymades.....	12,048	11,945	14,594	10,523
Rice	404	398	479	498
Sails	455	124	214	895
Salt	17,148	19,945	18,021	25,084
Sand and Clay.....	9	71	79	24
Saws	867	348	2,594	355
Scientific Instruments.....	10	292	345	363
Shafting.....	1,142	340	479	94
Sheathing Materials.....	39	6	66	70
Shoe Ink	113	24	35	68
Small Wares	14,791	16,390	17,527	17,315
Soap	5,345	3,053	3,650	3,251
Soap Ingredients	482	145	26	203
Spirits—Alcohol			27	
Cordials, &c.		7	54	12
Whiskey and Brandy	1,067	1,107	1,596	1,468
Stationery.....	32,452	36,545	40,683	38,691
Staves	1,980	572	560	211
Steel	1,116	761	1,010	1,644
Stereotype	58	122	114	123
Straw	151	437	276	467
Sugar	2,241	3,712	3,766	3,650

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$7,295	\$6,730	\$10,411	\$10,998	\$2,493	\$3,197	\$4,615	\$3,360
736	361	275	1,278	1	74		
3,786	3,585	2,841	2,642	432	425	336	647
2	123	981	130				
32				7			
858	1,197	1,721	2,415	425	232	684	1,157
12	116	9	17	9	1	5	2
24,515	28,551	36,307	37,276	126	1,217	622	2,252
88		25	659	8,985	10,353	6,224	6,351
168	622	129	297	214	111	24	62
17,775	13,448	20,642	2,128	81,942	70,863	111,529	111,000
	589	883	120				
136	84	759	129				
40	190	446	422				
8		489	32			292	272
111	176	78	164	53	35		10,133
1,154	978	1,229	1,160				
7,993	10,915	13,271	13,178	627	149	992	382
10,482	9,042	5,703	6,178	36	148	54	236
410	1,431	2,857	1,473				
25		28	24	61	4		3
	144	251	32			159	196
62	39	692		12,281	14,733	17,895	19,899
16,330	22,407	24,256	27,273	80	106	200	135
29,384	51,907	45,072	18,387				
61	395	2,115	3,318	1,066	1,544	52	
639	655	358	433				
60	66	95	56				
34,098	40,081	91,204	139,999	72,577	52,262	55,849	48,335

TABLE III.—Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Surgical Instruments.....	\$1,604	\$1,545
Tar and Pitch	14,223	17,726
Tea.....	159,712	184,176
Telescopes.....	448	668
Timber	887	2,836
Tinware	18,753	18,526
Tobacco	76,331	84,474
Tobacco Leaf	36,381	31,921
Tobacco Material	6,292	5,594
Tomatoes and Onions.....	9,814	9,778
Trunks.....	7,161	8,303
Tubs	4,731	12,230
Turnips	2,505	2,388
Tweds		
Twines and Lines.....	58,313	48,981
Vinegar	1,369	1,044
Wheat	6	75
Wheels	2,324	822
Wheelbarrows	204	135
Whips	426	669
White Wood	224	199
Window Shades	1,891	3,037
Wines	38,470	28,295
Beef and Iron	2,771	2,954
Wire	578	715
Women's Dress Goods		
Wood Wares	12,735	15,881
Wool	1,758	1,954
Works of Art.....	488	27
Yarns	19,351	22,652
Zinc	640	572
Specified Goods	8,358,731	9,281,754
Unspecified Goods	140,902	166,910
Grand Total	8,479,633	9,448,664

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued)

TOTALS		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,242	\$2,510	\$180	\$221	\$245	\$722
19,520	21,461	4,866	4,024	4,987	4,132
165,432	172,144	81,544	85,574	72,208	68,689
751	1,156	439	606	633	1,015
8,317	6,092	200	2,101	600	1,906
23,199	20,121	7,233	8,006	10,105	10,195
105,603	100,818	12,362	14,655	16,919	16,558
15,528	14,886				
3,792	4,503	217			1,409
12,302	11,563	3,027	6,458	8,438	5,735
6,747	7,226	3,258	3,671	4,713	5,035
11,239	10,665	3,574	11,466	10,534	4,602
2,695	4,651				8
	179,796				167,484
55,542	70,899	17,725	14,435	7,986	19,488
1,402	1,476	1,047	921	1,247	1,212
48	6				
4,205	4,526			125	10
107	181	7			34
453	593	286	318	286	211
419	347				
3,426	2,602	669	1,510	1,718	1,822
18,108	17,949	4,050	3,098	2,661	2,768
3,799	3,506	7	39		50
585	674	168	103		14
	146,082				137,860
21,976	24,882	2,356	1,438	1,809	2,162
875	1,505	120	325		745
605	27	410	27	560	27
22,881	30,796	19,199	22,497	22,745	30,648
1,193	1,082	600	547	1,074	1,024
10,101,835	10,229,742	2,081,623	4,393,772	2,582,425	2,547,306
177,458	184,532	60,951	86,002	72,483	103,890
10,279,293	10,414,274	2,142,574	2,479,774	2,654,908	2,651,196

TABLE III.-Value of Imports into Newfoundland for the Four

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Surgical Instruments.....	\$1,145	\$1,003	\$1,247	\$1,223
Tar and Pitch	5,360	7,133	3,689	4,976
Tea	54,208	61,644	48,579	53,224
Telescopes.....	9	21	15	80
Timber	521	175	7,295	3,933
Tinware	8,599	7,411	9,109	6,902
Tobacco	15,801	23,491	24,750	21,313
Tobacco Leaf		4		
Tobacco Material				
Tomatoes and Onions.....	5,164	1,427	1,307	1,780
Trunks.....	3,172	3,350	669	589
Tubs	84	121	248	3,790
Turnips	2,263	2,377	2,168	4,511
Tweeds				10,947
Twines and Lines.....	5,341	5,822	10,327	9,368
Vinegar	126	89	56	219
Wheat	6	24	17	5
Wheels	1,175	643	2,103	2,384
Wheelbarrows.....	22	45	50	93
Whips		10	3	15
White Wood	8	32	35	116
Window Shades	368	424	233	85
Wines	58	1,325	695	1,752
Beef and Iron	124	311	917	483
Wire	30	28	89	89
Women's Dress Goods				6,069
Wood Wares	5,924	7,064	11,472	12,106
Wool	1,342	1,416	725	676
Works of Art	74		22	
Yarns	105	127	114	136
Zinc	37		48	49
Specified Goods.....	2,879,451	3,388,329	4,042,589	3,478,308
Unspecified Goods.....	43,336	36,979	62,980	43,631
Grand Total.....	2,922,787	3,425,299	4,105,569	3,521,939

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Concluded).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$279	\$321	\$750	\$565				
3,995	6,569	10,844	11,532	\$2			\$821
450	845	1,186	460	23,510	36,113	43,459	49,771
	23	40	61		18	63	
76	554	380	221	90	8	42	32
2,670	2,953	3,753	3,022	251	156	232	2
40,653	38,542	53,960	52,414	7,515	7,786	9,974	10,533
36,381	31,917	15,528	14,886				
6,075	5,594	3,733	2,981			59	113
971	1,166	1,240	1,490	652	727	1,317	2,468
689	1,223	1,228	1,411	42	59	137	191
1,073	615		2,132		28	457	141
	9	519	91	242	2	8	41
			1,348				17
34,503	28,614	37,040	40,899	744	110	189	1,144
183	29	59	36	13	5	40	9
	51	21	1			10	
1,149	179	1,977	2,132				
175	90	55	54			2	
140	341	164	367				
216	167	384	231				
854	1,103	1,475	695				
2	17	36	38	34,360	23,855	14,716	13,391
2,640	2,604	2,880	2,973			2	
380	584	496	571				
			2,082				71
1,411	7,335	8,619	10,509	44	44	76	105
296		150			213		84
4		23					
47	28	22	12				
3	25	71	9				
2,834,669	2,949,576	2,714,362	3,574,814	542,988	550,086	762,459	629,314
34,071	41,576	35,752	34,378	2,544	2,353	6,243	2,633
2,868,740	2,991,152	2,750,114	3,609,192	545,532	552,439	768,702	631,947

TABLE IV.—Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland

ARTICLES.	TOTAL IMPORTS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Aerated Waters.....	\$1,426	\$2,163
Ale	5,790	7,218
Anchovies.....	752	749
Animals.....	129,730	162,364
Apples	32,725	42,836
Beans	14,076	18,911
Biscuits	7,808	7,985
Butter	117,360	116,352
Butterine and materials for.....	3,186	178,909
Baking Powder.....	327	269
Cabbage.....	4,532	7,459
Cheese	29,149	36,682
Chicory and Coffee.....	7,843	7,907
Cider	53	9
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	12,993	16,529
Confectionery	12,087	17,454
Corn—Indian... ..	12,577	8,801
Eggs	2,222	3,763
Fish	22,273	13,152
Flour	1,384,113	1,614,022
Fruit.....	82,708	101,696
Groceries.....	112,023	120,163
Hops.....	3,899	5,587
Indian Meal.....	7,314	8,971
Jellies and Jams	6,687	6,131
Lard and Tallow.....	52,288	4,283
Malt	7,981	8,372
Lime Juice.....	16	115
Meats	724,961	679,136
Molasses	236,674	237,930

During the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.

TOTAL IMPORTS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,758	\$2,659	\$1,341	\$1,988	\$2,033	\$2,400
8,742	9,582	5,585	6,772	7,437	7,365
9,268	1,621	521	366	1,213	1,323
132,476	134,343	4	54	.....	786
37,948	39,579	39	6	.....	5
16,376	15,931	236	1,457	768	567
7,063	10,253	1,766	1,395	3,392	3,351
116,788	140,031	898	159	2,195	1,197
4,022	3,748	1,809	2,531	2,691	2,163
248	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,926	9,209	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,915	39,688	585	609	724	522
7,072	6,905	6,481	6,634	5,896	5,542
14	69	11	7	2	51
16,741	14,723	11,624	14,306	13,881	11,511
18,020	20,654	6,700	10,204	11,456	11,817
8,156	7,733	.....	7	.....	.....
5,173	6,387	.....	4	.....	.....
11,015	23,698	8,207	600	38	24
1,844,847	1,822,271	11	81	43	70
106,181	107,393	35,960	42,072	41,606	37,825
128,401	111,048	51,430	50,322	54,553	50,147
6,998	4,687	519	730	818	1,085
2,416	6,626	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,271	4,922	6,293	5,286	7,105	4,852
48,319	68,838	.....	61	441	113
11,020	10,967	336	336	365	343
7	40	14	92	6	40
717,494	924,262	3,528	4,143	7,841	7,569
372,480	224,237	.....	.....	.....	21

TABLE IV. Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland During

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Aerated Waters.....	\$29	\$54	\$200	\$136
Ale	19	209	98	53
Anchovies.....	22	126	7,874	64
Animals.....	129,650	162,160	131,446	133,298
Apples	24,343	36,551	32,555	34,117
Beans	3,852	6,070	4,900	3,407
Biscuits	4,663	3,664	2,211	5,418
Butter	84,986	97,950	91,592	60,325
Butterine and materials for.....		3,194	46	
Baking Powder	327	148	249	219
Cabbage.....	838	1,377	1,912	1,970
Cheese	27,363	35,630	36,084	38,954
Chicory and Coffee.....	300	148	88	643
Cider			12	16
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	205	1,657	289	405
Confectionery	1,005	1,125	1,080	1,976
Corn—Indian	885	291	364	121
Eggs	2,218	3,759	5,145	6,347
Fish	13,994	1,740	10,896	23,659
Flour	910,717	1,112,645	1,692,704	1,155,841
Frnit	7,200	10,302	10,099	11,337
Groceries.....	17,320	18,204	24,562	27,089
Hops	166	426	137	258
Indian Meal	6,891	8,704	2,264	4,964
Jellies and Jams	158	224	59	33
Lard and Tallow.. ..	892	991	2,308	715
Malt	7,051	7,921	10,441	9,591
Lime Juice.....		19	1	
Meats	91,242	103,322	110,569	113,216
Molasses	12,596	19,075	16,993	24,684

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$56	\$115	\$523	\$68	.....	.....	\$2	255
186	147	1,163	2,164	.....	.....	44	.....
131	257	181	169	\$78	.....	.....	65
26	.....	958	186	50	\$150	72	73
8,297	6,258	5,338	5,412	46	21	55	45
178	234	296	1,390	9,810	11,140	10,412	10,567
1,369	2,121	1,458	1,480	10	5	2	4
26,207	18,203	18,300	66,619	5,296	40	4,701	11,890
1,377	161,065	1,285	1,585	.....	12,119	.....	.....
.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,694	6,082	5,014	7,238	.....	.....	3	1
1,127	174	1	5	74	269	106	207
832	717	815	497	230	408	273	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	2	.....	2
1,164	548	2,037	637	.....	.....	534	2,170
4,382	6,123	5,449	6,861	.....	2	35	.....
11,685	8,503	7,792	7,612	7	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	28	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	593	81	15	39	10,219	.....	.....
472,978	501,010	136,512	666,300	407	286	15,588	54
29,523	39,506	33,623	25,978	10,025	9,816	20,853	32,453
42,747	49,908	48,534	29,865	526	1,729	752	3,947
2,584	3,642	5,268	2,559	630	780	775	685
433	248	150	1,662	.....	19	2	.....
197	67	50	27	39	14	57	10
51,394	3,288	45,567	68,004	2	3	3	6
594	115	214	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
630,063	571,667	598,855	803,451	128	4	229	16
.....	9	11	.....	224,078	218,846	355,476	199,532

TABLE IV.—Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland During

ARTICLES.	TOTAL	
	1902-3	1903-4
Nuts	\$4,041	\$4,177
Oatmeal	17,949	13,909
Olein	177,499	121,876
Oysters	737	602
Pease and Meal.....	29,339	27,872
Potatoes	33,534	23,916
Poultry	67	195
Rice	14,215	16,315
Salt	118,130	108,116
Spirits	50,016	57,209
Sugar	123,063	108,450
Tea	159,712	184,176
Tomatoes and Onions.....	9,814	9,778
Turnips	2,505	2,388
Vinegar	1,369	1,044
Wine	38,470	28,295
Total Dollars	3,815,875	4,144,456

the Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued).

TOTAL.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$5,206	\$5,545	\$2,929	\$2,970	\$3,873	\$3,905
20,355	17,224	1,068	911	1,206	1,432
146,637	200,752	690	.....	1,424	.....
1,054	623	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,075	35,565	1,305	941	1,040	1,140
23,745	31,362	3,015	70	.....	140
83	115	.....	7	17	9
10,649	14,572	4,738	5,564	3,921	7,064
151,031	139,240	1,265	2,180	839	1,028
62,855	61,874	36,520	37,579	42,153	40,240
180,530	213,309	14,147	12,395	29,711	21,325
165,432	172,144	81,544	85,574	72,208	68,689
12,302	11,563	3,027	6,458	8,438	5,735
2,695	4,651	.....	.....	.....	8
1,402	1,476	1,047	921	1,247	1,212
21,907	21,455	4,050	3,098	2,661	2,878
4,527,116	4,704,013	299,263	309,439	333,242	305,434

TABLE IV.—Value of Food Imports into Newfoundland During

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Nuts	\$299	\$253	\$321	\$184
Oatmeal.....	16,881	12,266	10,583	9,146
Olein				
Oysters	618	497	631	165
Pease and Meal.....	26,989	26,152	27,554	31,473
Potatoes.....	29,036	22,417	21,340	27,650
Poultry	46	71	52	87
Rice	204	398	479	498
Salt	17,148	20,071	18,021	25,084
Spirits	1,067	1,625	1,677	1,480
Sugar	2,241	3,712	3,766	3,650
Tea	54,208	61,644	48,579	52,224
Tomatoes and Onions.....	5,164	1,427	1,307	1,870
Turnips	2,263	2,377	2,168	4,511
Vinegar	126	89	56	219
Wine	58	1,325	1,612	2,235
Total Dollars	1,505,502	1,792,248	2,335,323	1,820,334

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Places of Origin.—(Concluded).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$795	\$932	\$1,006	\$1,170	\$18	\$22	\$6	\$286
.....	732	8,566	6,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
169,894	113,211	137,804	184,957	6,915	8,665	7,409	15,795
119	105	418	458	.....	.....	5	.....
45	5	1,013	2,359	1,000	774	468	593
858	1,197	1,721	2,415	425	232	684	1,157
12	116	9	17	9	1	5	2
88	.....	25	659	8,985	353	6,224	6,351
17,775	15,002	20,642	2,128	81,942	70,863	111,529	111,000
87	3,485	971	56	12,342	14,520	18,054	20,098
34,098	40,081	91,204	139,999	72,577	52,262	55,849	48,335
450	845	1,186	460	23,510	36,113	43,459	49,771
971	1,116	1,240	1,490	652	727	1,317	2,468
.....	9	519	91	242	2	8	41
183	29	59	36	13	5	40	9
2	17	2,916	3,011	34,360	23,855	14,718	13,391
1,516,630	1,558,397	1,188,802	2,047,035	494,480	484,272	669,749	531,210

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Antlers	\$1,416	\$2,149
Beef	775	1,353
Beer	12	8
Berries	15,923	5,259
Biscuits	1,621	995
Books.....	3,168	1,321
Boats		218
Butter	15	
Cabbage.....	58	108
Caplin	633	814
Caribou—Live		100
Casks	286	174
Cheese		161
Cigarettes		
Coal	185	18
Cod—Dry	5,663,072	5,943,063
“ Fresh	492	371
“ Pickled	7,287	43,056
“ Preserved		
Cod Roes	4,389	10,202
Coffee	80	
Cordage		188
Drugs	26	25
Dry Goods	1,532	1,317
Eels		
Feathers	194	106
Fertilisers.....	27,171	38,981
Flour	87	1,842
Foots, Cod.....	120	25
Foxes, Live	100	828

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,171	\$2,752	\$660	\$321	\$603	
2,536	1,031				
5					
9,764	6,271	23	20	23	44
683	487	17	41	9	26
1,447	862	738	70	111	440
			100		
116	1,441				
188	45				
811	1,513	291	266	286	982
250	750				
275	340	251	174	275	340
47					
18	73				
	288				
6,108,618	7,864,719	402,219	151,665	170,341	189,270
192	228				
13,167	38,977	107		15	
686	3,556			184	2,516
8,335	16,599	1,866	3,905	421	3,059
66	77			10	
3,980	4,575	1,159	370	1,198	2,200
10	465				
136	377	194	89	128	367
115,955	80,133	3,250	146	1,082	
757	889	20	22	22	889
		120	25		

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Antlers	\$327	\$480	\$442	\$292
Beef		960	45	237
Beer	12	8	5	
Berries	2,900	33	2,059	337
Biscuits	877	638	422	225
Books	790	1,086	1,175	312
Boats		118		
Butter	15		116	431
Cabbage	9		7	5
Caplin	16	48	38	261
Caribou—Live		100		
Casks	35			
Cheese		161	47	
Cigarettes				73
Coal	35	18		44
Cod—Dry	327,414	418,682	259,375	751,079
“ Fresh	455	283	163	182
“ Pickled	3,825	7,459	5,957	31,702
“ Preserved			204	674
Cod Roes	1,065	1,101	105	1,012
Coffee				
Cordage		188		
Drugs	26	20	46	65
Dry Goods	368	609	860	1,500
Eels				20
Feathers		17	8	10
Fertilisers		1,912	400	724
Flour	67	1,660	735	
Foots, Cod				
Foxes, Live	100	828		

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.— (Continued)

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$427	\$1,349	\$1,116	\$1,568			\$10	
775	393	2,491	794				
12,964	5,191	7,662	5,890	\$36	\$15	22	
684	288	244	232	43	28	8	\$4
1,640	165	161	110				
			857				153
	7			49	101	181	40
88	87	33	67	238	413	454	203
		250	550				
						18	
				150			
142,562	62,219	50,587	117,025	4,761,877	5,310,497	5,592,315	6,805,345
	66			37	22	29	46
3,355	35,597	6,826	7,257			369	18
		285	275			13	91
	1,812	5,534	11,561	1,458	384	2,275	967
80							
	5	10	12				
5	338	1,922	875				
		10	442				3
23,921	36,900	114,469	79,409		23	4	
	160						

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Fruit, Dry.....		\$20
Fur.....	\$89,849	69,339
Game.....	233	85
Glue.....		700
Glass.....	206	
Grease.....	769	
Groceries.....		
Haddock.....	5,458	3,300
Hake.....	1,554	66
Halibut.....	1,884	1,419
Ham.....		144
Hardware.....	5,383	8,109
Hay.....	314	
Herring Barrels.....	69	200
Herring.....	457,384	328,677
Hides.....	326	228
Hoops.....	271	383
Household Effects.....	20,486	20,085
Ice.....		
Jewellery.....		
Junk.....	7,372	8,405
Laths.....	3,152	3,824
Leather.....	5,415	3,114
Leatherware.....	214	
Ling.....	86	2,402
Lobsters.....	387,466	410,405
Lumber.....	232,176	307,540
Horses.....	1,085	3,265
Machinery.....	8,541	9,317
Matches.....	648	246

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

TOTALS		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
	\$292				
\$81,891	92,373	\$47,637	\$44,309	\$28,608	\$53,474
68	90	35	181	10	8
35	16		82	20	
	690				190
7,462	3,134	160	380		440
817					
1,628	428			10	
563				270	
5,885	10,770	760	638	2,402	2,120
	91				
196					
379,988	344,205	13,108	8,287	6,679	9,182
727	6,097			400	
144				27	
12,569	13,328	1,330	982	211	665
	160				
	1,405				1,105
7,244	8,734	1,030		292	
2,758	27,364				
4,495	3,721	304		368	
317	105				
4	8,646				2,000
512,662	376,490	188,265	223,336	270,845	141,464
197,347	176,157	210,181	270,332	57,111	44,943
595	1,415				
8,573	12,218		10	1,431	1,971

TABLE V. Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Fruit, Dry.....		\$20		\$292
Fur.....	\$29,689	16,003	\$37,223	35,125
Game.....	90	43		56
Glue.....				
Glass.....	206			
Grease.....				
Groceries.....				500
Haddock.....	1,996		1,490	1,198
Hake.....	1,500		812	
Halibut.....	1,859	1,408	1,618	428
Hams.....		144	22	
Hardware.....	4,287	5,763	2,919	1,450
Hay.....				
Herring Barrels.....		200	116	
Herring.....	167,614	149,780	160,900	202,151
Hides.....	326	190	327	5,997
Hoops.....				
Household Effects.....	16,098	15,763	9,456	9,829
Ice.....				
Jewellery.....				
Junk.....	2,072	3,742	1,184	2,233
Laths.....	1,952	1,962	28	
Leather.....	4,231	3,114	4,127	3,668
Leatherware.....	134		87	
Ling.....			4	
Lobsters.....	35,030	42,930	52,715	58,917
Lumber.....	3,491	3,090	2,521	8,034
Horses.....	1,085	3,265	595	1,415
Machinery.....	4,586	4,583	4,767	4,927
Matches.....				

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$12,463	\$9,007	\$16,057	\$5,654	\$60	\$20	\$3	\$120
33	24	29	20	75		29	
	618	15	16				
769							
3,302	400	132	500		5,250	5,840	996
				54	66	5	
25	11						
		271					
336	1,689	564	5,200		19		2,000
				314			91
69		80					
253,418	132,327	190,502	117,895	23,244	38,333	21,907	14,977
	38		100				
				271	383	117	
3,050	3,357	2,899	2,834	8	10		
			160				
4,225	4,663	5,768	6,501	45			
1,200	1,862	2,730	27,352				12
880			53				
80		230	105				
			8	80	2,402		6,638
3,604	7,086	2,301	2,588	160,576	138,053	176,801	173,521
2,385	16,338	13,782	28,720	16,119	17,780	123,933	94,460
2,955	4,724	2,375	5,306	1,000			14
648	246						

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTAL	
	1902-3	1903-4
Metal, Old	\$17,410	\$ 6,316
Minerals. Antimony		
Baryta	1,840	6,878
Copper.....	378,041	403,971
Iron	692,825	526,285
Mica	63	100
Pyrites	167,439	311,162
Sample.....	220	319
Talc.....	930	
Miscellaneous Articles	6,515	9,835
Molasses	930	4,688
Mussels	25	
Musical Instruments		1,130
Nickel Plate.....		39,900
Oars.....		30
Oil—Cod	445,447	287,045
“ Codliyer	37,240	482,792
“ Seal	453,684	303,067
“ Whale	256,372	297,415
Oxen	215	17,743
Oil Clothes.....		475
Paint		
Palings.....		30
Pebbles		
Pickets.....	743	544
Pit Props.....	7,888	
Poles.....	149	286
Pollock	120	222
Pork	1,095	1,512
Poultry	11	33

the Years 1902-3 to 1905-6, with Places of Origin.— (Continued)

TOTAL.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$8,889	\$14,429	\$9,083	\$3,974	\$4,621	\$1,040
.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000
4,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
448,400	375,520	207,228	199,086	202,760	159,445
635,350	768,430	92,935	56,575	33,000	18,920
.....
410,514	334,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,006	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,488	15,498	926	1,389	5,436	2,612
1,303	1,256	.....	.....	1,116	15
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,712	.....	.....	280	3,250	.....
.....
.....
168,184	354,352	201,781	119,651	67,725	187,508
137,265	34,995	14,378	251,833	62,060	10,392
374,974	297,430	253,536	152,162	328,585	255,708
384,062	222,761	247,920	267,889	353,728	205,283
369	2,045	.....	17,360	.....	.....
.....
.....	324	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,888	.....	.....	.....
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
715	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	317	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for the

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Metal, Old	\$6,141	\$2,292	\$3,659	\$13,389
Minerals, Antimony				
Baryta	1,200			
Copper.....				
Iron	313,780	209,000	387,750	506,100
Mica	50	100		
Pyrites	7,890			
Sample.....	10	264	115	110
Talc.....				
Miscellaneous Articles	3,988	2,073	3,515	9,943
Molasses	930	4,688	187	1,241
Mussels			15	
Musical Instruments		500	50	
Nickel Plate.....		39,900		
Oars.....				
Oil—Cod	21,940	19,624	16,986	31,300
“ Codliver	10,195	43,930	19,710	7,572
“ Seal	24,062	32,631	26,651	9,475
“ Whale	5,725	10,803	13,693	4,009
Oxen		25		
Oil Clothes.....		475		
Paint				
Palings.....				
Pebbles				
Pickets.....				
Pit Props.....				
Poles.....				
Pollock				500
Pork		40	66	33
Poultry		4		

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$2,186	\$50	\$609					
640	6,878	4,775					
170,813	204,885	245,640	216,070				
92,660	63,680	5,400	35,800	\$193,450	\$197,030	\$209,200	\$207,610
13							
159,549	311,162	410,514	334,075				
210	55		130				
930		8,006	9,000				
1,433	6,371	4,340	2,877	168	2	197	66
25							
	350	412					
					30		
161,659	138,498	80,652	126,729	60,067	9,272	2,821	8,815
12,657	178,291	54,379	16,016	10	8,738	1,125	1,015
66,309	42,466	2,484	6,571	109,777	75,808	17,254	25,676
2,327	17,010	12,789	13,415	400	1,713	3,852	54
				215	358	369	2,045
			324				
			50				
				743	544	406	
				149	286	67	
40		160		80	222	555	
1,095	1,472	371	284				
				11	29		14

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Potatoes	\$23	\$588
Rabbits	40	240
Rinds	20	75
Socks	287	297
Salmon.....	65,330	75,332
Salt	2,975	225
Scallops		27
Seals, Dressed	99	163
Seal Skins	325,137	258,987
Sheep		273
Shingles.....		160
Skins, Walrus	4,215	13
“ Calf		48
“ Deer.....		180
“ Sheep	3,184	
“ Whale.....		
Slate	57,700	39,850
Smelts		20
Soap		
Sounds & Tongues	102	218
Spars.....	597	
Specie.....	63,626	1,506
Spirits, Whiskey.....	225	377
Squid		
Stearine	3,705	6,756
Steel Billets.....	2,212	2,000
Sugar	90	
Tea	534	235
Timber and Shooks	29	125
Tobacco	1,590	1,876

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations. (Continued).

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$39	\$28				
		\$40	\$240		
534	385				
85,869	106,645	30,821	41,434	\$42,522	\$43,188
	1,454				
60					
375	141	8	26	80	14
370,261	314,048	139,354	106,816	220,296	237,460
39	447				
100	139				
	100	3,725			
174	80				
1,189	802			526	800
	150				150
40,600	38,163	57,700	38,750	40,600	37,760
206	2,478				
728	99				
86	131				
2,178			779	600	
85	260	25	95		
12					
3,374	5,263	1,985	5,556	1,659	4,778
30					
331	143		221	279	
493	1,137				
552	1,009			114	

TABLE V. Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Potatoes.....	\$29	\$24	\$22	\$25
Rabbits				
Rinds	20	75		
Socks	287	297	543	358
Salmon	21,374	24,100	32,476	43,937
Salt	2,975	225		1,304
Scallops				
Seals, Dressed	72	56	70	13
Seal Skins.....	411	129	15	105
Sheep				
Shingles.....				
Skins, Walrus		13		5
“ Calf		48	174	80
“ Deer		180	659	2
“ Sheep				
“ Whale				
Slate		100		403
Smelts		20	176	1,284
Soap.....				99
Sounds and Tongues	102	208	78	131
Spars	180			
Specie	59,436		841	
Spirits, Whisky.....	200			175
Squid			12	
Stearine.....	770	1,200	1,715	485
Steel Billets				
Sugar	90		30	
Tea	534		52	58
Timber and Shooks			33	
Tobacco		107	197	100

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.— (Continued).

UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
	\$4	\$17	3	\$5	\$560		
\$8,660	5,675	1,598	4,286	4,275	4,033	\$9,273	\$15,240
							150
					27	60	
19	81	225	54				60
185,372	152,042	149,950	76,473				
					273	39	447
			100		160	100	39
490			95				
		4					
3,184							
		30	1,194				
						728	
						8	
					417		
4,190		737		727			
	282	85	85	882			
950							
2,212	2,000			2,000			
			15				70
		220			29	240	1,137
	10		9	10	1,590	241	900

TABLE V.—Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	TOTALS.	
	1902-3	1903-4
Trout	\$8,492	\$9,032
Turbot	874	1,487
Twine and Lines.....	1,133	1,436
Vension.....		120
Whalebone.....	9,590	29,557
Whale Meat.....		173
Wine, Port.....	23,268	12,620
Wood	3,168	2,145
Wool.....	80	23
Totals, Dollars.....	9,976,504	10,381,897

the Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Continued).

TOTALS.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$12,548	\$10,511	\$1,991	\$1,537	\$2,472	\$763
850	490	.....	10	.....	.....
1,045	788	.....	14	.....	.....
34,835	27,143	5,940	12,023	15,378	11,867
214	1,704	.....	8	.....	.....
13,064	11,866	21,931	11,564	10,676	10,975
2,161	73	170	106	67	47
14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,669,342	12,086,276	2,173,090	1,993,995	1,940,945	1,662,612

TABLE V. Value of Exports From Newfoundland for

ARTICLES.	CANADA.			
	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
Trout	\$3,372	\$1,767	\$5,901	\$4,563
Turbot	546	1,421	840	490
Twine and Lines.....	1,133	1,422	1,045	788
Vension.....		120		
Whalebone.....		14,832	18,558	15,116
Whale Meat.....		99	5	15
Wine, Port.....	765	558	841	529
Wood		2	36	20
Wool.....	80	23	14	13
Totals, Dollars.....	1,102,659	1,102,728	1,135,848	1,777,169

Years 1902-03 to 1905-06, with Destinations.—(Concluded).

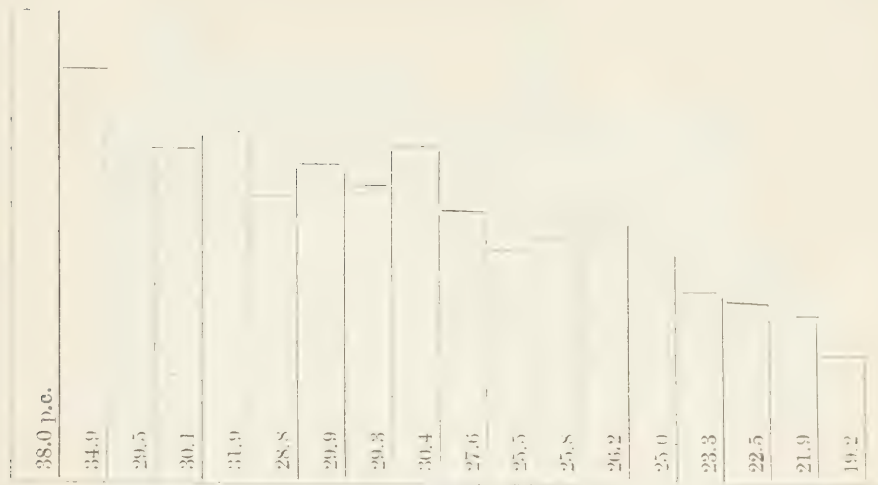
UNITED STATES.				ELSEWHERE.			
1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6
\$3,057	\$5,289	\$3,943	\$3,688	\$5,289	\$72	\$232	\$1,497
304	4	6	.....	4	24	4	.....
.....
.....
450	2,702	899	10	2,702	3,200	.....	150
.....	.....	195	1,409	.....	.....	14	280
252	447	858	282	447	320	689	80
.....	.....	.....	6	2,998	2,037	2,058	.....
.....
1,357,031	1,470,497	1,418,624	1,278,997	5,343,724	5,814,697	6,173,925	7,367,498

Movements and Value of Total Trade, 1888 to 1905-06.

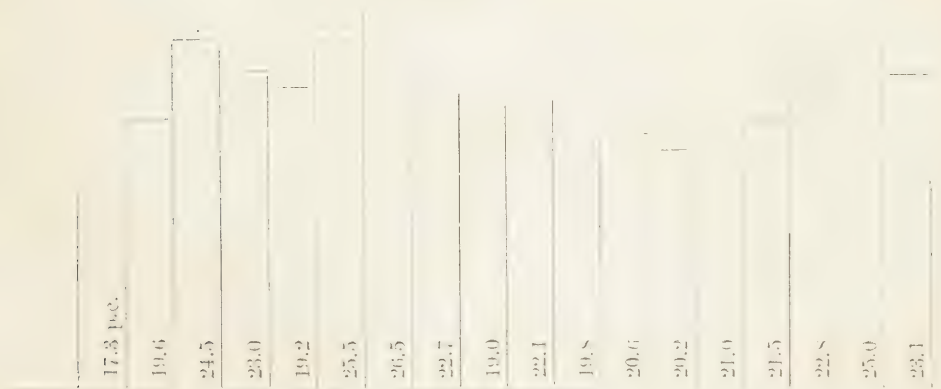
1888.....	\$14,816,453
9	13,461,344
1890.....	12,468,541
1	14,306,616
2.	11,399,857
3.....	13,853,481
4.....	12,975,907
5-6.....	12,625,048
6-7.....	10,864,123
7-8.....	10,415,796
8-9.....	13,247,560
9-1900.....	16,124,723
1900-1.....	15,836,481
1-2.....	17,389,209
2-3.....	18,456,448
3-4.....	19,830,561
4-5	20,661,172
5-6.....	22,500,550

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRADE.

I.—WITH UNITED KINGDOM.



II.—WITH CANADA.



III.—WITH UNITED STATES.

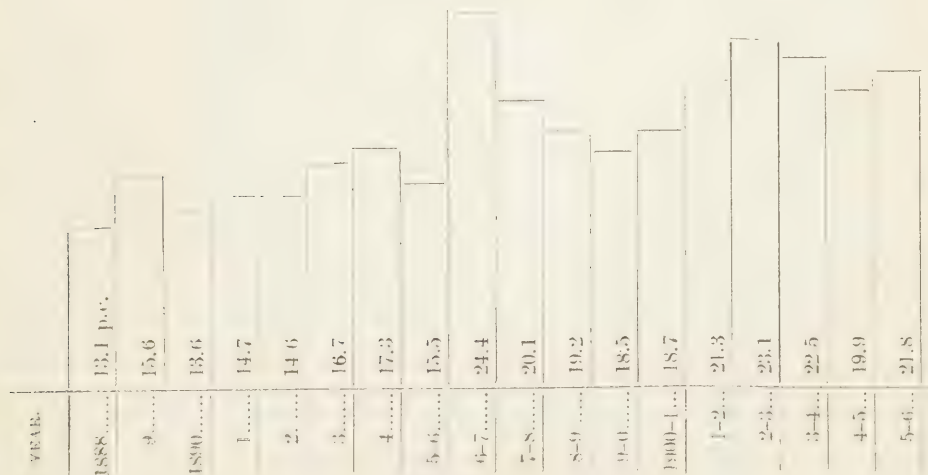


TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1888 to 1905-06.

1888	{	Imports	\$7,420,400
		Exports	7,396,053
1889	{	Imports	6,607,065
		Exports	6,854,279
1890	{	Imports	6,368,855
		Exports	6,099,686
1891	{	Imports	6,869,458
		Exports	7,437,158
1892	{	Imports	5,012,877
		Exports	6,386,974
1893	{	Imports	7,572,560
		Exports	6,280,912
1894	{	Imports	7,164,738
		Exports	5,811,169
1895-6	{	Imports	5,986,861
		Exports	6,638,187
1896-7	{	Imports	5,938,334
		Exports	4,925,789
1897-8	{	Imports	5,188,863
		Exports	5,226,933
1898-9	{	Imports	6,311,245
		Exports	6,936,315
1899-1900	{	Imports	7,497,147
		Exports	8,627,576
1900-01	{	Imports	7,476,503
		Exports	8,359,978
1901-02	{	Imports	7,836,685
		Exports	9,552,524
1902-03	{	Imports	8,479,944
		Exports	9,976,504
1903-04	{	Imports	9,448,664
		Exports	10,381,897
1904-05	{	Imports	10,279,293
		Exports	10,669,342
1905-06	{	Imports	10,414,274
		Exports	12,086,276



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